

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 18-22 (60-66). Tomorrow's
temp. 18-22 (60-66). Yesterday's temp. 14-19
(57-66). Variable. Temp. 15-20 (59-68).
Variable. Yesterday's temp. 16-20
(61-68). Channel: slight. Wind: fair. Temp.
18-24. NEW YORK: Showers. Temp. 18-23.
Yesterday's temp. 18-23 (64-71).
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE PAGE.

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Established 1837

Rhodesia Invites Blacks to Reopen Settlement Talks

From Wire Dispatches

LISBURY, Rhodesia, April 18.—Rhodesia's white minority government announced today that it is ready to discuss a constitutional settlement with black leaders but the head of the African National Congress (ANC) did not immediately accept an invitation for an initial meeting.

Abel Muzorewa said that he could not meet with Prime Minister Ian Smith until he is assured that the Rev. Ndabambi Sithole, a black leader, will not be detained if he returns to Rhodesia. Sithole was arrested March 4 and accused of plotting to kill African nationalists. He fled earlier this month and of the country.

Mr. Muzorewa, who strongly opposed the arrest, was among whom Mr. Sithole allegedly tried to kill.

Bishop Muzorewa's state-ment shortly after the gov-ernment announced that Mr. Sithole had invited the coun-til to meet with him next

Preliminary Stage
al talks between the coun-til government, broken ter the Sithole arrest, had no further than discussions the venue and chairman-of the planned constitu-tion conference.

Mr. Muzorewa also said he wants assurances that Sithole will enter negotia-tions "with the right attitude," said in a statement that a meeting of the Afri-can Council will be held y, but he gave no details.

Sithole, considered the militant leader in the coun-til umbrella group for black nationalist organizations, also charged, after his arrest last y, with having continued country's guerrilla war de-a cease-fire announced

It was released two weeks ago that pressure by South y to let him attend a meet-ing African foreign ministers at es Salazar last week.

her ANC officials returned Rhodesia after the talks in-za's capital, but Mr. Sith-remained behind.

Status Not Clear
re release of Mr. Sithole did make it clear whether he being freed just for the which were sponsored by Organization of African

Sithole had been in deten-for almost 10 years when he freed to take part in talks d at uniting Rhodesia's major African nationalist

ments.
a result, his Zimbabwe an National Union merged the Zimbabwe African Pro-Union under the banner of

back for Phalange

banese Fighting Said to Give
errillas a Political Victory

By Jim Hoagland

RUT, April 18 (WP).—The inian guerrilla movement ored an important political y over its rightist Lebanese ents in this area, a savage fighting in Beirut.

have taught them a les-an exuberant guerrilla said yesterday afternoon in ice that serves as a Beirut center for the guerrillas. they must acknowledge the inlan and Arab political aside Lebanon."

a cease-fire declared Wed-y night brought a fragile elcome calm to the battered assessments by some Chris-supporters of the Lebanese ght party were remarkably r to the one made by the illa.

banese citizens were under d by what has always been d a foreign force here, alestinians, a youthful bus-an said in a speech in a villa was struck by a Palestinian t Wednesday night. "This the Lebanese Army did

itish Doctors
n a 30% Rise
NDON, April 18 (Reuters).— government today acted to e growing militancy among in's 60,000 doctors and den-y by granting a 30-per-cent pay ase.

ne immediate effect of the in-se will probably be to erase possibility of a mass walkout e country's troubled na- medical plan by 17,000 is doctors.

le unity doctors, angry over e they regarded as delays in g their wages up to that mparable groups, had lodged ated resignations with their le union, the British Medical eation, pending a pay review.

Spain Buys 15 Mirages; U.S. Plane Is Rejected

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, April 18 (WP).—Following cancellation of an order to buy 24 U.S. Phantom F-4 fighter-bombers for more than \$250 million, Spain disclosed yesterday that it had purchased 15 French Mirage F-1C planes for an undisclosed amount.

The switch occurred during a U.S. campaign to win NATO membership for Spain and during protracted negotiations for renewal of an agreement allowing the American use of joint air force and navy bases on Spanish territory.

Although a U.S. ally, Spain has been blacklisted by some NATO members because of its authoritarian political system and because of the regime's World War II association with the Axis powers.

The Spanish bases and Spanish military attitudes toward the United States and NATO have become a major American preoccupation following events threatening the continued U.S. presence in Greece, Turkey, Cyprus and Portugal.

In canceling the Phantoms, Spanish officials reportedly told the United States earlier this week that the air force lacked a budgetary commitment. Spanish military sources, however, said that the American plane was not only outdated but also too costly to maintain. Spain has 35 Phantoms in service.

While officials would not reveal the cost of the French planes, Western sources said the purchase price was in the order of \$75 million.

An advanced version of the Mirage F-1, with a stronger engine and other modifications, has been offered to NATO countries in competition against America's F-16 fighter.

No Position
Spanish officials pointed out, however, that the decision to obtain the F-16s at this time did not signify that Spain favored the French NATO plane over the F-16. "We have not yet taken a position on the F-16," military sources said.

Spain clearly wants to assure itself of two sources of warplanes in the event that one or the other country should decide to stop selling for political reasons. Spanish officials are said to mistrust the U.S. Congress and fear its reaction if U.S. planes were to be used either to put down an internal uprising or to defend its North African enclaves.

In current negotiations to renew the bases agreement with the United States—due to expire in September—Spain has pressed American negotiators for an arrangement allowing the manufacture of components for American military equipment in Spain.

Under an agreement with France, Spain manufactures parts for 25 older Mirages it bought several years ago. It is understood that Spain will also manufacture parts for the F-16s. Spain apparently received favorable credit terms to pay for the latest French planes.

NATO Approves
Summit Talks
Late Next Month

BRUSSELS, April 18 (AP).—The North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreed today to transform its regular spring meeting next month into a full-scale summit conference attended by President Ford and other government chiefs, a NATO spokesman announced.

Representatives of the 15 NATO countries will gather at the organization's headquarters here May 29 and 30.

France, which is opposed to the summit conference idea launched last month by Britain and supported by Mr. Ford in his State of the World message last week, will be represented by its foreign minister.

There are also doubts whether Portugal and Greece will be represented by heads of government.

The conference is intended to be a prelude to the 35-nation East-West security conference which is expected to be held in Helsinki in June.

Caramanlis Reserved
PARIS, April 18 (JHT).—Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis said that Greece reserved its position on the "usefulness" of the NATO summit conference.

Speaking to the press following three days of visits here with French leaders, Mr. Caramanlis said that he would only comment on Greek participation in the meeting after he had seen the agenda of the talks.



THE HUMAN COST—South Vietnamese government troops, wounded in heavy fighting near Xuan Loc Thursday, pause on their way to an aid station in the rear near Saigon.



SEEKING TO LEAVE—Americans and their Vietnamese dependents forming long lines at the U.S. Consulate in Saigon Friday, hoping to obtain hard-to-get immigration visas.

Senate Unit Approves Refugee Aid, Kissinger Presses for Arms Outlay

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 18 (JHT).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved \$230 million for humanitarian aid to South Vietnam, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, meanwhile, pressed the administration campaign for more military aid, asserting that without it South Vietnam will collapse.

Mr. Kissinger also said that he expects great human suffering in Cambodia, including the Communist-led "killing fields" and the assassination of their opponents.

"They will try to eliminate all political opponents," the secretary said at a hearing of the House International Relations Committee. "That was certainly the experience in South Vietnam."

Mr. Kissinger later said he thought news reports were correct that officials were being killed in South Vietnamese areas that have fallen to the Communists. He refused to give numbers but said, in response to a question, "It is substantially more than a dozen."

Others' Deaths
However, other State Department officials said that the news reports of killings remain sketchy and fragmentary.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee vote today was 14 to 3 on a measure to provide \$100 million in humanitarian aid to refugees and \$100 million as a contingency fund for an evacuation program in South Vietnam.

The measure had been delayed by the senators for two days because, they said, Americans are not being pulled out of South Vietnam fast enough. A committee staff report charged that U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin was "dragging his feet" on the evacuation.

The committee today apparently accepted administration assurances that the pace of the evacua-

tion had been quickened so that no more than 1,000 Americans would remain in Saigon by the beginning of next month. However, by unanimous voice vote, the committee adopted a resolution calling for the speedy withdrawal of all American citizens and their dependents except those needed to run the U.S. Embassy.

Envoys Praised
Before the House International Relations Committee, Mr. Kissinger said that he has the greatest confidence in Ambassador Martin. He said that Americans would be taken out as quickly as possible, but not so fast as to cause panic. He rejected suggestions that the United States was deliberately delaying the evacuation of Americans so that their plight might help persuade

Congress to approve more military aid for Saigon.

In pressing the administration request for more military aid to Saigon, the secretary said South Vietnam has only enough ammunition to last for weeks—no longer than the end of May. He said that without Congress's approval of more military aid, the Saigon regime's "collapse would be soon."

Such military aid would not guarantee South Vietnam's survival, Mr. Kissinger said, but it could stabilize military lines around Saigon, make negotiations possible and achieve "the most humane solution."

The secretary refused to give details of administration thinking.

He then discovered a rash on his arm. An American doctor who was traveling with the group but had not yet arrived so the American guide went to his new Soviet friends.

They told him it was venereal disease and warned that if American officials learned of it his career would be ruined. They offered to help him get it treated quietly.

They took him to a Soviet hos-

pital—neither he nor the Russians told U.S. officials at the embassy that he was going—and he was kept immobile with both his arms and legs bandaged.

For two days, he was intensively questioned about the personal background of the other guides, their training and qualifications, and asked such questions as: "Who are the spies among them?"

Concerned U.S. officials discovered his whereabouts and the American doctor, after his arrival, found on examination that the guide's skin rash was a minor irritation.

The guide was released on the demand of U.S. officials and, after telling his story, was immediately flown to Moscow and then home.

Other incidents were subse-

Reports Conflict On Phnom Penh Evacuation Call

PARIS, April 18 (JHT).—A civilian evacuation of Phnom Penh was both reported and denied today as communications with the Cambodian capital were limited to diplomatic channels and rumors far outnumbered facts.

Khmer Rouge insurgents in control of Phnom Penh suspended their radio broadcasts to the outside world today. The capital's radio station, controlled by the Khmer Rouge since the capture of the city yesterday, has been off the air since last night. The Khmer Rouge's clandestine radio also has been silent, monitoring sources said. French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said here today that Phnom Penh had been evacuated because the insurgent forces who captured the city yesterday feared a bombardment, presumably by U.S. forces.

"The population has been evacuated . . . the GRUNK (Royal Government of Cambodia National Union) authorities are talking of a possible bombardment of the city," the minister said.

'Invention' Charged
But in Peking, a spokesman for the new Cambodian government described such reports as "malicious invention."

The spokesman said that calm was reigning in the city and that the population feels liberated. The situation was apparent from the latest radio reports received in Peking, the spokesman said.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the nominal leader of the Khmer Rouge, was quoted in an interview with radio station Voice No. 1 as saying that Phnom Penh was a "bourgeois" stronghold and that the capital had to be "cleaned out."

Prince Sihanouk said that his return to Cambodia depended on the health of his mother, who is with him in Peking. He said she was close to death. He said it could be a matter of weeks before he went to Cambodia.

The Prince said he planned to represent Cambodia at summit conferences, take charge of state visits and "help the Khmer Rouge to create a harmonious and perfect national union."

'Not Communists'
Describing the Khmer Rouge, Prince Sihanouk said, "They tell me they are not Communists, that they shouldn't be called Marxists either, that they're Cambodians above all; that is, that they want for the country to progress, a popular democracy and that the people run things. They are certainly leftists, very leftist, very much to the left, but they say it's false to call their regime Communist."

Mr. Sauvagnargues made his statement in response to questions about reports published in Paris which said groups of soldiers had patrolled the streets of Phnom Penh with loudspeakers, ordering the population, including foreigners still in the city, to leave.

The reports said the soldiers spoke of a possible bombardment of the capital and panic and confusion spread as rumors circulated about U.S. bombing raids to raze the city.

French officials said they were awaiting word from the state Embassy in Phnom Penh, where up to 100 foreigners are believed to have taken refuge.

A Possibility
The officials said they thought it would be possible to evacuate the city in 24 hours. They pointed out that, although the population has swollen to about 2 million with the influx of refugees, the city covers a relatively small area and contains wide avenues which would make easy exit routes.

A Khmer Rouge government spokesman in Paris said he had

Reports from the field said the defenders continued to hold Xuan Loc, now in ruins, but they were surrounded. Some Communist units were said to have advanced about 9 miles west along Route 1 toward Saigon.

Fifteen miles northeast of here, the Bien Hoa Air Base was shelled by North Vietnamese heavy artillery for the third straight day.

No casualties were reported, but a military spokesman said that the shelling forced the government to begin moving its F-5E jet fighters from Bien Hoa to Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Air Base. Trucks transported loads of 500-pound and 750-pound bombs from Bien Hoa to Tan Son Nhut for safer storage.

Attack Expected
Meanwhile, Western intelligence officers said they still expected a full-scale North Vietnamese thrust at Saigon in the next few days.

To the east, North Vietnamese troops backed by artillery assaulted several government positions around Phan Thiet, a government enclave on the South China Sea. The defenders there were reportedly heavily outnumbered and Western officials expressed doubt that the city could be held much longer.

The analysts said that the most ominous development for Saigon was that yet another North Vietnamese division had been detected moving into the 10-day battle for Xuan Loc, which anchors the capital's northeastern defense line.

The new unit, the 312th Division, left North Vietnam only a few weeks ago, the informants reported. Its presence now gives the Communists a total of five divisions around Xuan Loc, including the 6th, the 7th, the 325th, and the 312th Division.

The 312th is also a new arrival from North Vietnam, while the 325th was brought down in the last two weeks from near Hue, the old imperial capital in the northern part of South Vietnam.

In opposition to these Communist forces, Saigon has only the 18th Division, a brigade of paratroopers and some Ranger units. The government troops are said to have taken serious casualties in the last 10 days of fighting. The Saigon command reportedly a series of Communist infantry and artillery attacks on this front. Nine North Vietnamese and two government soldiers were reported killed and 27 Saigon troops were wounded. Saigon (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Protests Soviet 'Attempt at Subversion'

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, April 18.—The U.S. Embassy here has protested a Soviet "attempt at subversion" of a young American guide traveling with a touring U.S. home exhibition in Tashkent.

The American guide, who had sexual relations with a Soviet woman, was taken to a Soviet hospital on a pretext and was interrogated there.

Finally, "the man was sent home for his own protection," an embassy spokesman said in response to a query.

As placed together, the Tashkent incident occurred about two weeks after the home exhibit opened Feb. 14 in the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan.

Friendly Spectators
Large, friendly crowds attended and the guides—about eight single men and eight single women, plus two married couples—were invited out virtually every

Incident Involving an American Youth and Russian Woman Cited

night to dinners that involved considerable drinking.

The guides were chosen from 500 applicants and spoke Russian fluently.

One of the single men, a black in his early 20s, met a Russian woman at one of the parties and spent two or three nights with her.

He then discovered a rash on his arm. An American doctor who was traveling with the group but had not yet arrived so the American guide went to his new Soviet friends.

They told him it was venereal disease and warned that if American officials learned of it his career would be ruined. They offered to help him get it treated quietly.

They took him to a Soviet hos-

quently related by guides in Tashkent. For example, two told of visiting a Soviet family and being unconscious for about 12 hours after a single drink. They did not know what, if anything, happened during the period.

No Confirmation
Those stories could not be confirmed independently, however. And they were not mentioned in the protest to the Russians.

But U.S. officials lectured the guides at the exhibition, which is now at Baku, to be particularly cautious about accepting invitations to "private" Soviet homes.

When asked about the hospitalized guide, the U.S. Embassy spokesman here said he was authorized to confirm this: "There was an attempt at subversion. The man was sent home for his own protection. The embassy lodged a protest."

The Soviet Foreign Ministry had no comment.

Other incidents were subse-

Asian Bloc Recognizes Cambodia Government

BANGKOK, April 18.—The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the five countries geographically closest to the turmoil in Indochina, jointly recognized the new government of Cambodia today.

The five countries—Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines—had agreed to make the announcement jointly, but in their eagerness some advanced it by several hours.

Within 36 hours of the surrender of Phnom Penh to the Khmer Rouge forces, all five countries had recognized the new regime. Some of these countries, such as Thailand and the Philippines, had been staunch U.S. supporters for years throughout the fighting in Indochina.

In recent months, however, most have begun policy reassessments as evidence mounted of a declining U.S. commitment to the area.

Japan has already announced its intent to recognize the new Cambodian government at an early date and today several governments—including Laos and Jordan—announced similar intentions.

Plaudits From Moscow
In Moscow, the Kremlin leadership today sent "ardent congratulations" to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge forces in Cambodia on their "liberation" of Phnom Penh yesterday.

A formal telegram, which was signed by the Soviet party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, President Nikolai Podgorniy and Premier Alexei Kosygin, declared that "the Soviet Union has always supported the Cambodian patriots" against the ousted regime of Lon Nol and sought to cultivate closer relations with the new government in Phnom Penh.

The message was issued at a time when the Russians have

been evaluating their options in Indochina as a result of the fast-moving events. Moscow, which only last month closed down the embassy of the Lon Nol government here, has seemed eager to advance its standing with the former Cambodian insurgents, who until recently enjoyed more visible support from Peking.

'Profound Satisfaction'
Today's Kremlin message asserted that the Cambodian insurgent capture of Phnom Penh "has been received by all Soviet people with feelings of profound satisfaction." The Soviet leadership spoke on behalf of the Communist party, the Soviet government and "the entire Soviet people."

The Chinese Communist party newspaper People's Daily today hailed the Khmer Rouge takeover of Phnom Penh and chided the Soviet Union for being late in support of the Communist-led insurgents.

In an editorial transmitted by the Chinese news agency and monitored in Hong Kong, the newspaper said in part: "The superpower which flies the banner of Socialism tore off its disguise as a supporter of the Cambodian people and sided all on the treacherous Lon Nol clique. But their gamble didn't come off. A mere five years elapsed and now the situation has changed radically."

Messages From Hanoi
Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency, in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo, said messages of congratulations were sent to the Cambodian leaders by officials of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

The North Vietnamese message was signed by President Tong Duc Thang, Premier Pham Van Dong and Vice-Premier and Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap, it said.

Hanoi Sends Reinforcements Into Battle North of Saigon

(Continued from Page 1)
claimed 100 Communist troops were killed and a 130-mm long-range gun knocked out, 7 miles west of Xuan Loc on Route 1, by air strikes.

On the southern edge of Saigon, Communist commandos early this morning fired rockets and small arms into the Phu Lam communications base. A child was killed and nine other persons, including a military spokesman, were wounded.

The Phu Lam base, built by U.S. troops, is one of the most important in the country and has been the target of raids before. North Vietnamese troops continued to try to cut Route 4, the capital's link with the Mekong Delta, its major source of food.

The Saigon command said 22 Communists were killed, a South Vietnamese was killed and nine were wounded, in clashes in Long An Province. Parts of the North Vietnamese 5th Division have been trying to cut the two-lane asphalt road for the last 10 days.

Fighting in Laos
VIENTIANE, April 18 (UPI).—Fighting has broken out in

three places in Laos between rightist forces and pro-Communist Pathet Lao troops backed by North Vietnamese forces. Defense Minister Sisouk Nae Champassak said today.

Mr. Sisouk told a news conference that the fighting began Monday about 160 kilometers north of Vientiane when Communist troops overran five government positions.

The defense minister said there was fighting in two other places in south and central Laos. "These are flagrant violations of the cease-fire agreement which I strongly condemn," he said.

Guerrilla Gain Seen in Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)
to Lebanese authorities by party leader Pierre Gemayel as vindicating their position. They also feel strengthened by their ability to get dissident Palestinian groups like the Arab Liberation Front and Ahmed Jabr's General Command, which reportedly did most of the fighting, to accept the cease-fire decision.

Mr. Gemayel's credibility has been badly shaken by the incidents, although independent sources felt his men gave as good as they took militarily. He has bitterly criticized President Frangieh, a co-religionist and former political ally, in recent months for abdicating authority and allowing the Palestinians to infringe increasingly on Lebanon's sovereignty.

"Frangieh paid Gemayel back by giving him his chance to defend Lebanon this time without the army, and the Phalangists couldn't do it," a Christian woman intellectual said. "Now the Phalangists have to seek a political solution that involves the Palestinians."

Another Lebanese Christian who is not a Phalangist supporter agreed with this view. "We have been like a boat with 100 people on it quarrelling among ourselves. Then 40 men who are supposed to get off at the next stop stay on and start quarrelling with us all. They don't get off, we circle around the Mediterranean fighting until we realize, now, that they are not getting off and we are all in this together."

"This is the beginning of the integration of the Palestinians into Lebanese society," he said unhappily.



BLASTING AWAY—South Vietnamese government troops watch from behind doorway as others explode Viet Cong plastic bombs at a radar station near Saigon on Friday.

'You Have to Hold Somewhere'

Forward Saigon Post Atmosphere Is Calm

By Malcolm W. Browne

TRANG BOM, South Vietnam, April 18 (NYT).—A Ranger Lieutenant gestured laconically up the road toward a stand of trees and said, "Sure, we'll hold them. Why not? You have to hold somewhere."

Despite growing fears in Saigon that a Communist onslaught is imminent, the atmosphere today at this advance position was as calm as could be expected, despite the impact of an occasional shell.

Troops and civilians here are under no illusions about the strength of the Communist divisions all around them. The shelling has badly frightened some and various government command posts have been moving their headquarters and artillery to keep the enemy guessing.

But, for the moment, the line is stable and there is no panic, despite the general knowledge that, if and when the final attack on Saigon is launched, it will probably come through here.

Convoys Move Up
This afternoon, truckloads of marines and other troops and ammunition convoys were moving up the road toward forward positions about 27 miles northeast of the Saigon city limits.

A trickle of refugees, on Route 1, heading back from beleaguered Xuan Loc toward Saigon, was still arriving at a checkpoint here. But the refugees were being turned back by government troops.

The Saigon command has ordered troops here to prevent refugees from moving closer to Saigon because many refugees might be Communist infiltrators. Between Bien Hoa and Saigon, the road was jammed tonight with heavy military trucks carrying loads of 750-pound and 500-pound bombs.

The bombs were being removed from depots at Bien Hoa Air Base to Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport because of shelling at Bien Hoa and sapper probes.

U.S. Court Asked To Order Duties On EEC Cheeses
WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—A federal court was asked again today to force the Ford administration to levy countervailing import duties on subsidized European cheeses, which U.S. dairy farmers say compete unfairly with their products.

The National Milk Producers Federation asked the U.S. District Court here to remove an original petition which called for countervailing duties to offset the subsidy price advantage for European cheeses.

A lawsuit originally filed by the federation 18 months ago was put aside last July when the European Economic Community suspended cheese export subsidies. The suspension followed a threat that the court would order the Treasury Department to impose the countervailing duties.

But earlier this year, the Common Market resumed subsidizing cheeses exported to the United States, dairy spokesmen said.

A Rare Blood Type Is Found on Papua
PORT MORESBY, Papua-New Guinea, April 18 (Reuters).—Red Cross workers in Papua-New Guinea have discovered thousands of persons with a blood group so rare that it was previously known in only 16 persons in the world.

The blood type is the Gerbil Negative Group, which was discovered during a Red Cross search for donors of another rare group, Cartwright Negative, needed to keep a 5-year-old girl alive.

Traffic was backed up on the road next to a vital highway bridge because one of the vehicles had a flat tire. Air force enlisted men perched atop their potentially devastating loads flicked ashes from their cigarettes among the big pallets of bombs, apparently unconcerned that an enemy shell could blow up the entire convoy.

As they have moved back into Hanoi, a community made up mostly of Vietnamese Catholics, a few miles from the fighting, the refugees have far overloaded the capacity of local churches to help.

The grounds of every church in and around Hanoi are so filled with tarpaulin lean-tos, people, cattle and chickens that there is no room for more. And it seems certain that the war will soon envelope the refugees once again and the flight will resume.

250 Refugees From Vietnam Arrive Illegally at U.S. Base

By David A. Andelman

CLARK AIR FORCE BASE, Philippines, April 18 (NYT).—More than 250 South Vietnamese refugees, most of whom lack passports or visas and have no place to go, have arrived here illegally from Saigon aboard U.S. Air Force planes. They are being held incommunicado under State Department orders until, according to an embassy official, "we can figure out what to do with them."

Meanwhile, the refugees—men, women and children—many employees of or related to Americans in Vietnam and most of whom were virtually smuggled aboard the Air Force transports in Vietnam—wait here in enforced isolation. They began arriving two weeks ago.

Nonuniformed security guards have been at "toed to toe" with the refugees to prevent them from leaving the "tracks to which" they have been assigned.

Until late Wednesday, the American Embassy refused to acknowledge their presence. Some personnel here made their existence known to a newsmen.

Embassy officials declined to discuss the situation at all, but the decision, it was understood, "to detain and process" the refugees was made by Ambassador William Sullivan in consultation with State Department officials.

The ambassador refused to discuss the reasons for his action. However, it was learned that there are several major concerns that American officials have been expressing in connection with the refugees.

The first "palpable" fear is that they may set a major precedent for a flood of future refugees with resettlement problems.

Working Families
There are no other nations, particularly the Philippines, have agreed to take any of the South Vietnamese.

Some of the illegal refugees are understood to have been families working for Americans in Saigon, others the common-law wives and children of Americans working there who had neglected to formalize the relationship or obtain necessary travel documents.

It is not known how they managed to get aboard the C-141 transports that shuttle between Saigon and here each day, bringing orphaned children, Americans and legal Vietnamese emigrants.

But since their arrival at Clark, apart from the enforced isolation, they have been well treated while the State Department processes forms and decides where they may be sent.

Their return to Saigon has not been ruled out but an official said that "belated" is "becoming slimmer by the day."

Color TV Ruling Delayed by Italy
ROME, April 18 (Reuters).—The government's interministerial Economic Planning Committee today postponed its decision on the introduction of color television in Italy.

Earlier this month, a committee of experts recommended that the West German PAL system should be adopted in preference to the French SECAM or the Italian-developed LSA systems. The final decision remains with the planning committee, which will also rule on when color transmissions should begin.

Rebels' Military Leader

A Khmer Rouge Chief's Rise Among Many Political Shifts

By Iver Peterson

NEW YORK, April 18 (NYT).—It was characteristic of the early confusion surrounding Prince Norodom Sihanouk's insurgency against Marshal Lon Nol's new Cambodian regime in 1970 that there were strong doubts whether one of the movement's reported leaders, Khieu Samphan, was alive.

After all, Radio Peking had accused Prince Sihanouk of having had the Socialist politician murdered—by intruding him with acid, an alleged eyewitness claimed—in 1967. Yet four years later, with Prince Sihanouk himself in exile after a coup by Lon Nol, Mr. Samphan reappeared in print and then in pictures as one of the insurgency's leaders.

Recently, he has emerged as the most prominent and probably the little-known group of men who directed the Khmer Rouge armies against Phnom Penh. Mr. Samphan holds the title of commander in chief of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces and deputy premier and minister of national defense in the exile government headed—in title only, it appears—by Prince Sihanouk.

French Training
Mr. Samphan was born on July 27, 1931, in Svay Rieng, a rice-growing community close to the South Vietnamese border on Route 1 between Phnom Penh and Saigon. His father was a civil servant in the French colonial administration, a position that permitted the son to receive French training.

He was known for his studiousness and quietness, but while still in high school in the postwar period, he was active in anti-French and anti-colonialist movements in Cambodia.

In 1954, he went to the University of Paris and studied law and economics. He earned a French doctorate in economics in 1959 and returned to Phnom Penh.

He founded a French-language weekly, L'Observateur, and served as its political director, espousing strongly leftist positions. His associations with Communism earned him the mistrust of Prince Sihanouk's one-party government.

Mr. Samphan was under constant surveillance and was the target of occasional arrests and harassment by government forces.

Once, in 1960, he was accosted on the street by a group of Sihanouk supporters and stripped to his undershorts, a humiliation

that Mr. Samphan is said to recall with particular bitterness. Nevertheless, he was allowed to run for—and he won—a seat in the National Assembly as a member of Prince Sihanouk's National party.

He briefly joined the Sihanouk government as secretary of state for commerce but was pulled in a reaction against rising prices. Back in the Assembly, Mr. Samphan turned increasingly to the political left.

He broke with Prince Sihanouk on April 24, 1970, when the Prince publicly denounced him at a Buddhist rally for alleged complicity in a brief peasant revolt in Battambang Province. Mr. Samphan fled and joined the small anti-Sihanouk Khmer Rouge underground.

Once with the rebels, Mr. Sam-



Khieu Samphan

pham evidently put a strong emphasis on a growth in the numbers of a base to feed it in its territories under its Reports from the zones indicate that it gained agriculture to produce mo-

Violence Spreads in Italy During Hourlong Walk

ROME, April 18 (UPI).—New violence broke out in half a dozen cities today during a one-hour protest strike against alleged rightist violence and political repression that claimed two lives in Milan.

Police fired tear gas at rioters in Rome, Turin, Padua, Bologna and Naples and leftist set fires in Milan as violence spread in a reaction which commentators linked with regional elections scheduled for June.

Leftists demanded stronger police action against neo-Fascists and accused some politicians of overreacting to leftist riots.

Terror and Panic
The Socialist party in Milan, where a leftist was shot to death by a rightist Wednesday and another was run over and killed yesterday by a police jeep, said in a statement: "The Fascists are pursuing a single goal: spreading terror and panic."

They said that some police units "with disproportionate interventions precipitated a situation that was already red hot because of the emotional and uncontrolled reaction of extra-parliamentary groups."

Milan Mayor Aldo Aniasi blamed neo-Fascists for starting the trouble but warned leftists that "one does not fight Fascism by answering violence with violence."

Regional elections are scheduled June 15 in 15 of Italy's 20 regions and polls have predicted that discontent over inflation and unemployment may aid the Communists to become the strongest among the nation's seven parties, ahead of the ruling Christian Democrats.

Share in Government
Although no parliament seats are at stake, Communist gains would lend weight to their demand for a share in the central government, from which they have been barred for 37 years.

The nationwide strike today halted transportation and factory work from 10 to 11 a.m. The effects of the strike were light.

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4 Nations Rechart Singapore Strait
TOKYO, April 18 (AP).—Representatives of Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore approved today a new chart of Singapore Strait aimed at preventing shipping accidents in the 100-mile waterway.

Approval of the chart at a three-day meeting does not mean the four governments will set new rules immediately for international shipping through the strait, part of the 300-mile Malacca Strait, Japan's Maritime Safety Agency said.

Measures to insure safety in the strait, a key artery for oil and other cargo between East Asia and the Middle East and Europe, received special attention after the 237,000-ton Japanese supertanker Showa Maru ran aground there in January, spilling 3,300 tons of oil. More than 100 ships pass through the strait daily.

Japan Dock Strikes
TOKYO, April 18 (Reuters).—The 30,000-member Japan Council of Dock Workers Union said today it has ordered its members to stage intermittent strikes at Japanese ports for an indefinite period beginning Thursday.

Demonstrators Are Warned
foreign women who have either settled on this island or have married Greek Cypriots. Organizers say about 100 of the expected 300 marchers will have traveled from abroad.

The organizers say a 35-woman delegation from France will include novelist Françoise Sagan and actresses Ana Karina, Emmanuelle Béar and Delphine Seyrig.

In the vanguard of the Greek delegation will be Lady Annals Fleming, widow of penicillin discoverer Sir Alexander Fleming, Margaret Papandreou, the American-born wife of Greek politician Andreas Papandreou, and actress Melina Mercouri.

Mrs. Jehan Sadat, the wife of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, has called her support for the so-called "women walk home" campaign.

"This is not a partisan or political campaign," said Dr. Helen Mellers Sotiriou, a Nicosia-based British cancer specialist who serves on the organizing committee.

Top Union Cleared of S in West Ger

BONN, April 18.—A German trade union was arrested last night on suspicion of spying for the East. The union, which was formed yesterday by the Federal office in Karlsruhe, had been accused of spying for the East.

Mr. Boehm, who was the Bonn liaison officer for the Federal office, had been accused of spying for the East.

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East Confirms Arrest
EAST BERLIN, April 18 (AP).—East Germany's agency today, confirmed arrest on spying charges this month of Volker, leader of the West Berlin Democratic Party wing, and his Korean-while they were visiting in Bonn, East Germany.

On Monday, an East court sentenced two men to life imprisonment, a third to eight years, alleged spying.

Top Arab A Sees EEC Tariffs

CAIRO, April 18 (AP).—Talks between Arab and Western European on political economic cooperation are to begin in Cairo, Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad said today.

Mr. Riad discussed for launching the Arab League dialogue with Westerners today with West Foreign Minister Hans Genscher.

Mr. Riad told report that he wanted to accelerate process and now believe was a good understanding between the two groups of friends.

U.S. Aids to Arab
WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is sending one of his aides to Ankara and to explore the possibility of Cyprus settlement.

Archie, a British, said today for European affairs as Mr. Kissinger's representative, press officer Mr. Pappas, said today that Mr. Kissinger will be in Ankara on Tuesday and then in Athens Wednesday.

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Annual Session in Nairobi

UN Environmental Unit Faces Falling Governmental Interest

By Dial Torgerson

NAIROBI, April 18.—The United Nations Environmental Programme opened its third and perhaps most controversial annual session here yesterday. The session will run until May 3.

Officials of UNEP say the "honeymoon is over" for environmentalists and that this meeting will prove it. Among the problems faced by the 56-member assembly are:

- Governments fighting inflation, recession, unemployment and an energy crisis are losing interest in saving the environment, especially because of the costs.
- UNEP is pushing into areas where governments are bound to object—shared natural resources claimed by neighboring countries, marine habitats claimed by coastal nations and environmental control of Antarctica.
- "The honeymoon is over in a number of aspects," said Maurice Strong, UNEP executive director, before the opening session. He said UNEP programs "were impinging on sensitive government interests."

Human Settlements

The first action of the government council was to elect Helena Benitez of the Philippines as chairwoman. An expert on urban problems, she may help shift UNEP emphasis to what are called "human settlements."

A UN Habitat and Human Settlement Foundation will be set up, and developing nations will contend for its headquarters. UNEP itself is headquartered here.

In his opening address, Mr. Strong told 500 persons, including 70 member government delegations and representatives of scores of environmental groups, of UNEP's problems and accomplishments.

One problem is convincing governments to invest in environmental programs.

Mr. Strong said: "As long as measures to protect and improve the environment are seen largely in terms of 'added costs,' while impairment of our basic environmental capital is not counted as a cost, economic incentives will continue to seem to run counter to environmental interests."

250 Projects

Mr. Strong said UNEP is working on 250 projects, 130 of them approved since last year's annual meeting here. The average project cost \$170,000. Mr. Strong predicted an expenditure this year of \$20 million.

He said pledges for UNEP projects through 1977 amounted to \$113 million.

UNEP has been dubbed "the paper factory" by critics because of its reports, studies and plans.

"Our role is that of an environmental catalyst, and a planner," Mr. Strong said at a press conference, "helping define issues and specific programs."

An African journalist asked: "But what have you done of relevance to the local community?"

© Los Angeles Times.

Ford Will Act In Oil Import Levy in Week

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—President Ford will decide by the end of next week whether to impose an additional import fee on each barrel of oil and his decision will depend upon the progress Congress is making in writing new energy legislation.

Frank Zarb, director of the Federal Energy Administration, noted the new timetable yesterday after a meeting with the President.

Mr. Zarb reported that progress had been made in the House Energy and Commerce Committee, but he said that substantial work remained to be done before a clear pattern on an energy program was apparent.

Dispute With Congress

On February 1, the President posed a \$1-a-barrel import tax, which was scheduled to raise it by a barrel on March 1 and by other \$1 on each barrel on April 1.

However, after Congress voted to delay the tax for 90 days, the President vetoed the measure and announced that he would voluntarily postpone an increase until May 1 to give Congress time to approve a broad energy program.

The President also delayed on April 1 to May 1 his announced plan to remove present price controls on domestic oil.

Mr. Zarb said that Mr. Ford underscored his concern about the seriousness of the energy problem and instructed him to work "doubly hard" to help resolve the issues that have held up approval of energy legislation.

New Radar at U.S. Airports Held Unsafe by U.K. Pilots

LONDON, April 18 (UPI)—The British Airline Pilots' Association said today that a new air-traffic-control radar system in the United States is unsafe and has, in its first month of use, caused 31 hazardous situations and 11 near-collisions.

The allegation, made in the association's journal, The Log, referred to a computerized system, called Radar Data Processing, which has been in operation at several U.S. airports since March 14.

The Log said that most of the hazardous situations and near-collisions occurred in the Los Angeles and Kansas City areas, where, it added, 94 per cent and 78 per cent of the air traffic controllers, respectively, consider the system unsafe.

Positions Miscalculated

The report said that both the computer and the radar have broken down and the system has shown planes to be 30 miles from their actual positions.

"It takes six to seven minutes for a controller to switch to a backup radar display and orient himself to a new grouping of planes and get them under control," it said.

The Log alleged that since the U.S. government had spent millions of dollars on the new system, political expedience had taken precedence over air safety in its installation.

It quoted an unidentified Boeing 727 co-pilot as saying, about the near-collisions over New York and Washington: "A few days ago while in the holding pattern for a flight at New York, the captain was making a turn while I was watching out of the window. On a collision course with us was a foreign airliner. I hollered and pushed the wheel forward. We missed."

"The next day, while I was on the controls and making an approach to Washington airport, something caught my eye. It was a small aircraft lined up for an approach for the same runway. We flashed by it and landed. The tower did not see the other aircraft until we passed it."

Pope Affirms Stand In Ordaining Women

VATICAN CITY, April 18 (AP)—Pope Paul VI restated today his opposition to ordaining women to the priesthood and urged them to a full-scale mobilization to win a better role in the church and the world.

"We cannot change the behavior of our Lord," the Pope said in explaining why women cannot become priests in the Catholic Church. He was addressing the Vatican's Committee for International Women's Year. "While women did not receive the call of the Apostolate and, therefore, ordained ministries as the Twelve Apostles did," he said, "still they have been invited to follow Christ as disciples and collaborators."

Crash in London Termed Accident

LONDON, April 18 (Reuters)—Britain's worst underground rail disaster, in which 42 persons died, was an accident, a coroner's jury decided today.

But the four-day inquest failed to resolve whether the driver had consumed alcohol before his commuter train crashed into the end of a tunnel at London's Moorgate subway station on Feb. 28.

Forensic experts disagreed about the amount of alcohol found in the body of the driver, Leslie Newman. There was a suggestion that it might have been formed after death by fermentation, enzyme action or bacteria.



UNREQUESTED DESSERT—Tennessee Gov. Ray Blanton just after he was hit with lemon meringue pie on Thursday at University of Tennessee in Chattanooga. The governor had just spoken to a lunch-crowd group when a student hit him with the pie. "I only meant it as a joke," said the student. "Well, it wasn't funny," declared the arresting policeman.

Financial Pressure Cited

Slowdown in Growth Seen In U.S. Higher Education

By Robert Reinhold

BERKELEY, Calif., April 18 (UPI)—A panel of educational leaders forecast this week that financial pressure would compel one of every 10 colleges and universities in the United States to merge, consolidate or close within the next five years.

Nevertheless, the group issued a cautiously optimistic view of U.S. higher education in a period of little growth, saying they foresaw "a soft landing, not a hard crash." They called on the schools to seize the opportunity and "replace quantitative growth with qualitative improvement."

The report, "More Than Survival: Prospects for Higher Education in a Period of Uncertainty," released by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, indicated the following major points:

- A new study gives little reason to expect increases in student enrollment. It predicts only modest growth for the next decade and then a decade of slight decline.
- A survey of college administrators suggests that the financial crunch has caused widespread conflict and shifts in campus authority. Many also reported that the quality of their students, faculty and instructional programs had fallen off in recent years.

- Special efforts should be made to preserve private colleges as an important source of educational diversity. Large numbers of such schools face extinction now for the first time since the Great Depression.

The Carnegie report said it saw neither "disaster" nor "utopia." "We see, instead, a rapid slowdown of growth and then a relatively stable period" after 1985, the report said.

For all the hardships imposed by the halt in growth—particularly on young scholars looking for teaching jobs—the report said colleges were now freer to provide

universal access to higher education, to open their doors wider to adults and part-time students, to train more teachers for such neglected areas as preschool and remedial instruction and to increase the supply of health workers.

The foundation argued that colleges could provide a high level of educational services—including universal access—to the public with less income in terms of overall gross national product. From 1960 to 1970, the share of the GNP going into higher education rose from 1.1 to 2.2 per cent. But with costly expansion having been paid for and little further growth anticipated, the report said, colleges could get along with as little as 1.4 to 1.5 per cent of the GNP by the year 2000.

High Court Lets EPA, States Rule On Air Pollution

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The Supreme Court has given the Environmental Protection Agency and the states broad discretion to allow some air pollution to continue beyond the deadline for national air quality standards.

By a 7-to-1 decision Wednesday, the court ruled that the EPA may approve variances granted by the states to polluters so long as the exemptions do not prevent overall compliance with the air-quality standards.

The decision overturned a U.S. Circuit Court decision striking down Georgia's state plan for implementing the standards.

The Supreme Court decision approves the Georgia plan and similar ones adopted by Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

In challenging the Georgia plan, the Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., argued that federal law gave the states authority to grant polluters only a one-year postponement in meeting emission standards under certain conditions.

However, the EPA contended that it could approve state anti-pollution plans that involved making the Georgia standards effective immediately, but which allowed state officials to grant variances to polluters unable to comply at once.

During Bicentennial Celebration

Fears of 2d U.S. Revolution Grow at Concord

By Margot Hornblower

CONCORD, Mass., April 18 (UPI)—It was to be a simple, all-American celebration with a sunrise cannonade, a few short speeches and a parade with townspeople dressed in Colonial uniforms.

That is the way this small New England town has always commemorated Patriots Day, the April 19 anniversary of the first battle of the American Revolution which was fought here at the Old North Bridge spanning the Concord River.

But Saturday's 200th anniversary of the "shot heard round the world" will bring a new invasion to Concord. As uninvited guests, many townspeople as the British soldiers were in 1775.

The People's Bicentennial Commission (PBC), a national group which seeks a "second American revolution" to overthrow "big business," is organizing what it says will be "the largest economic rally since the Depression."

Outraged Protests

Despite outraged protests from the town's selectmen, the National Parks Service gave PBC a permit for an all-night "town meeting" this evening of 25,000 supporters on a hillside next to the bridge where President Ford will speak tomorrow morning.

"We're commemorating an event which took place in the past," said Philip Suter, a Boston attorney who is chairman of the Concord board of selectmen.

"Our celebration is a local expression of our feelings of respect and reverence toward our forefathers who took a stand for freedom at the North Bridge 200 years ago."

"It's a simple ceremony, a non-political celebration. What we're trying to express has nothing to do with current issues. It's a look backward."

While Concord is celebrating, the nearby town of Lexington will present a battle re-enactment and a parade to commemorate its role in the events of April 19, 1775, when British soldiers, on a mission to Concord to capture American supplies, first confronted American Minutemen in a small skirmish.

Shift of Focus

At the Old North Bridge in Concord, the Americans forced the British to retreat to Boston, shooting at them all the way. By nightfall, the dead numbered 73 British and 49 Colonials. The American Revolutionary War had begun.

Many townspeople fear that the

PBC rally will shift the focus away from their carefully planned local commemoration.

According to PBC director Jeremy Rifkin, 30, a former anti-Vietnam war activist, there will be "revolutionary oratory from the 1770s, modern-day speeches on big business and the economy, banners, posters and effigies of corporations like Exxon, ITT and GM."

The PBC views the North Bridge battle as a "political act" which, 200 years later, should be commemorated with a "political message," Mr. Rifkin said.

"Average farmers stood up and said, 'We're fed up with the government,'" he said of the battle. "It was the culmination of years of protest against government policies and inflation."

The PBC rally will culminate tomorrow morning with a "declaration of economic independence," calling for a "democratic restructuring of the economy" to eliminate the inflation and unemployment which PBC attributes to "a self-serving cabal of powerful financial institutions and privileged families."

U.S. Legislator Gets Jail Term

WASHINGTON, April 18 (Reuters)—Rep. George Hansen, R-Idaho, was sentenced by U. S. District Judge George Hart today to two months in prison for improper reporting of campaign receipts and expenditures—the first prosecution to be brought under the 1971 federal Election Campaign Act.

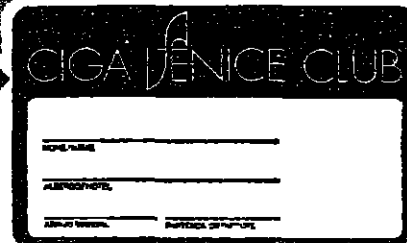
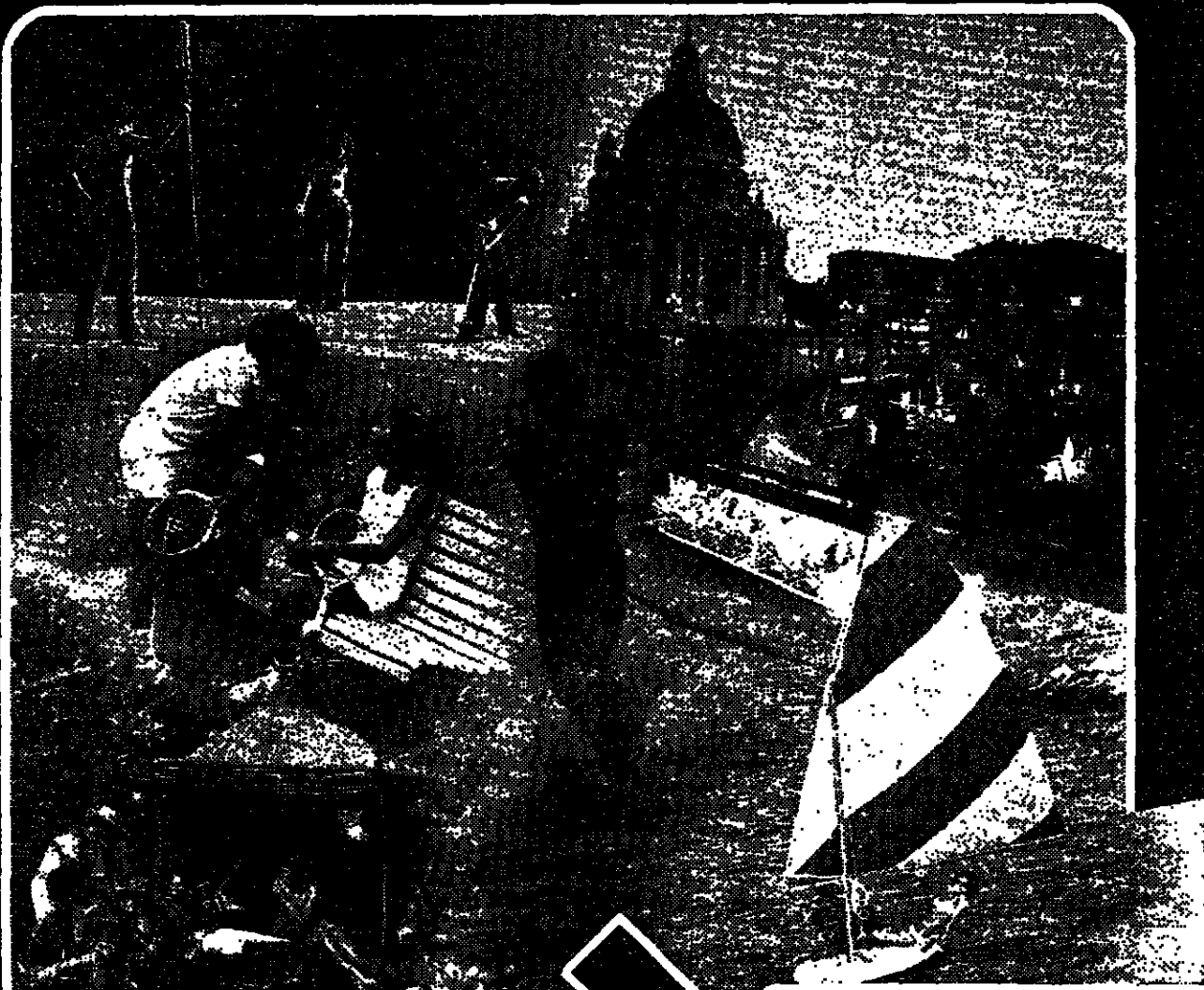
Rep. Hansen, sentenced to one year in prison with all but two months suspended, will remain a member of Congress while serving his sentence unless the House votes to expel him from office. Expulsion would take a two-thirds vote.

According to the charges the Justice Department brought against Rep. Hansen in February, the congressman had received more than \$16,000 in contributions to his campaign in the August, 1974, Idaho primary that he did not report at the proper time.

Lisbon Rail Crash Kills 3

LISBON, April 18 (AP)—The Oporto-Lisbon express crashed into the rear of another passenger train 30 miles from here today, killing three persons—one of them the express train's engineer—and injuring nearly 60.

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Talks in Geneva on Revision Of War Convention Recess

GENEVA, April 18 (AP).—A 121-nation diplomatic conference on updating the 1949 Geneva war conventions adjourned today after approving key articles designed to assure better protection for civilians and sick and wounded combatants in future wars.

Swiss President Pierre Graber, who chaired the 11-week conference, spoke of a "clearly positive" result of the negotiations to be completed with a third and final meeting next year.

The meeting provisionally adopted 77 of a total of 137 articles, which are to supplement and reaffirm the 1949 Geneva conventions to make them better fit modern methods of warfare.

Among the chief provisions are a prohibition of target-area bombings of cities, a prohibition of destruction of food stocks and growing crops with the aim of starving civilians and restrictions on attacks on dams, dikes and nuclear power stations.

The article protecting "objects containing dangerous forces" was of specific concern to the Netherlands, with its many North Sea dikes, and Egypt, with its Aswan Dam.

Other articles commit future signatories to protect in warfare the natural environment "against widespread, long-term and severe damage." A whole series of provisions are to strengthen the protection of the sick and wounded and of medical personnel. Medical aircraft are to have immunity even on the battlefield and a new system of flashing lights and signals was instituted to insure that they can be easily identified.

Agreement in principle was reached on a series of articles that would pledge belligerent parties to help clarify the fates of those missing in action and give access to graves of prisoners.

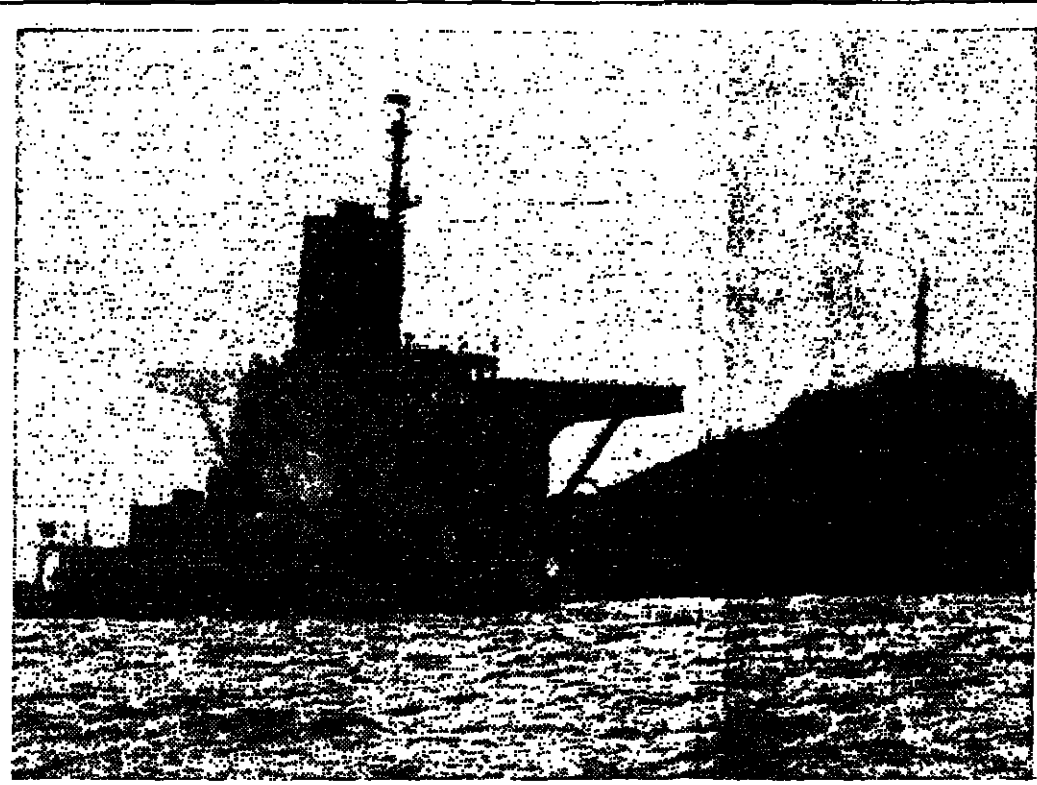
Efforts by the United States and a few other Western countries to have the humanitarian convention also apply widely in civil wars, uprisings and other internal conflicts ran into resistance from several developing nations and from France because of "their concern for national sovereignty," Mr. Graber said.

4 Gems Taken at Airport

NEW YORK, April 18 (UPI).—Four emeralds worth more than \$100,000 were discovered missing yesterday at Kennedy Airport, airport police said. The gems apparently were taken from the Air France cargo area.

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MISHAP AT SEA—The half-sunk, still-burning 42,700-ton Japanese tanker Tosa Maru after it collided with 78,000-ton Liberian tanker Cactus Queen on Thursday night off Singapore. The ship later sank, but all crew members were safe.

Soviet Churchmen to Israel

JERUSALEM, April 18 (AP).—A high-level Russian Orthodox Church delegation will visit Israel at the end of the month, the state radio announced today.

The plans for the visit, the first official trip here by Russian churchmen in three years, follow reports of secret talks on a resumption of Soviet-Israeli relations.

Metropolitan Nicodemus, the deputy head of the Russian church, will lead the delegation, the radio reported. It said the delegation will meet with govern-

ment leaders and visit archaeological and holy sites.

The Israeli press, quoting Jerusalem officials, has reported that two Soviet envoys recently visited here and offered a resumption of diplomatic relations, which were broken off during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The Russians were said to have pledged to guarantee Israel's security within the pre-1967 borders in exchange for an Arab-Israeli peace agreement at the Geneva conference. The Jerusalem Post said that the two envoys were understood to have been Soviet churchmen.

Some Moslem Rebels In Philippine Talks

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines, April 18 (UPI).—About 150 Moslem rebel leaders and their followers opened talks yesterday with government representatives to try to end three years of fighting in the southern Philippines.

The talks were boycotted by the most militant rebel group, the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front, which has demanded an autonomous Moslem state as the price for peace in the area.

Soviet Jews' Spokesman Obtains Exit

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, April 18 (WP).—For months, probably the busiest member of the Soviet Union's small but vociferous Jewish-activist community has been Alexander Goldfarb, a 37-year-old biologist with a flair for Western-style public relations.

He has served almost full-time as a publicist for those Soviet Jews who want to leave the country but have been refused permission to go. He is interpreter, guide, organizer, adviser and spokesman in a notably successful campaign to attract attention abroad, especially in the United States.

Now, a year after his application for a visa to Israel was turned down on the ground that he had been engaged in secret work, Mr. Goldfarb has been told that he and his wife, Valentina, will be allowed to go. There is still the matter of paperwork, a fee of nearly 2,000 rubles and formal approval.

But the Goldfarbs have won their struggle and, despite the inevitable nostalgia about families and friends left behind and a fear that something may go wrong at the last minute, they are exhilarated.

Mr. Goldfarb, however, has become so adept at public relations that he recognizes his good fortune may be part of a Soviet strategy to still Western agitation on the Jewish emigration issue by gradually allowing some of the most visible personalities to go.

"It really became a nuisance," he observed cheerfully. "They either had to get rid of me or put me in jail."

A Family a Month. Recently, at a rate of about a family a month, Jewish dissidents with wide contacts in the foreign community here—Victor Polisky, Dr. Alexander Voronel and, last week, Mikhail Agursky—

have been leaving. Meanwhile, the remaining refugees—as those turned down for visas call themselves—are fearful of what they see as signs of a tightening of Soviet policy on Jewish activities.

They point to the trial and five-year exile last month of two young men who took part in a brief demonstration in February in front of the Lenin Library. It was the first time that the Soviet criminal code had been used after such a demonstration, even though there have been many others over the years.

The trial was closed to outsiders; whereas two other recent court cases involving Jews had been attended by Mr. Goldfarb, among others, who relayed translations to newsmen.

Also late last month, police had come to the Moscow Synagogue at the end of a Passover service and cleared the street outside instead of allowing worshippers to mingle, as they have before. Some witnesses said that the police entered the synagogue, but there have been conflicting accounts.

Jews complain that outside the Soviet capital there has been a steady increase in the intimidation of anyone showing interest in leaving, whereas in the past only those who applied had to fear retaliation through loss of jobs or other harassment.

Standard Exit Step. According to the Jews, anyone who receives an invitation from a relative in Israel—the standard first step in the emigration process—is summoned to the KGB, the security police.

Such accusations are a continuing source of frustration to Soviet officials intent on their own efforts to influence opinion abroad. "World public opinion has had many opportunities to see that the Soviet Union did not and does not prevent the departure of Jews to Israel for family, religious and other considerations," the news agency Tass said in a commentary after the trial of the two demonstrators.

The Russians assert, and Jews generally confirm, that the number of persons refused visas, usually because they ostensibly had access to secret material, has never been more than 10 percent of those who apply and many of even those families have eventually been permitted to leave.

The exact number of "refused visas" at the moment is not available but last fall official figures showed 1,602 rejections. The Soviet Union says that the grivance of this fraction of the country's 2 million Jews has overshadowed the fact that nearly 100,000 persons have left in the

last four years and in Israel, the Jewish Western Europe.

The Soviet Union fewer Jews are applying because they have heard about the difficulties Israel and the West, newspapers reported 1,500 applications were dropped in January.

Lost in the Crowd. The Jews contend that visa requests are a greater Soviet pressure the Kremlin is now West leading interest.

Also, the granting of visas to better-known like Mr. Goldfarb c interest.

The result, they say, the long run not a who want to go with the Goldfarbs (chasing) and is not aware that they are, abandoning the cause understanding among Jewish movement is t is emigration—the op try life elsewhere—an tory here.

Others will take t the emigration. Mr. G as he replaced others and, with luck, they too. "As long as the refused visas," he said, they are bound by a mon objective: to lea

Amnesty Leader /

MOSCOW, April / The Soviet Union nounced the arrest of secretary of the Ju group, Amnesty. Inter charges of slanderin

The arrest of Andre Yevov, 35, occurred apparent crackdown o of the London-based

Dissident sources sa of the KGB secret ducted extensive se apartments belonging International members some documents.

Mr. Yevov's arrest was given unusual p a message sent to the news agencies with M respondents.

Although unrecogni Soviet government, At ternational last fall at Soviet branch into th tion. It has about 24 here.

The group is prim erned with winning t political prisoners o that, humane treat them.

Court Backs Strauss in Suit Against Brandt Over 'Pig'

BONN, April 18 (AP).—Franz Josef Strauss, an opposition leader, emerged victorious today in a legal war of words when Bonn court ruled that he meant to insult his opponents and not his country by accusing the government of creating a "pigsty."

Picking its way through the complicated arguments of rival linguistic experts, the court upheld a temporary injunction forbidding former Chancellor Willy Brandt to maintain that Mr. Strauss likened West Germany to a swastika.

But it threw Mr. Brandt, the Nobel-laureate chairman of the ruling Social Democratic party, a crumb of comfort by describing an election speech in which Mr. Strauss used the insulting word as "hard and crude criticism" of government policy.

The "pigsty affair" has threatened to overshadow more concrete issues in a season of crucial state elections. It began with a hard-hitting speech by Mr. Strauss in the Bavarian town of Passau on Feb. 12.

Strauss's Words. Mr. Strauss, the bull-necked, tough-talking conservative who heads Bavaria's Christian Social Union, told his Passau audience

Giscard-Hassan Date. PARIS, April 18 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will pay an official visit to Morocco May 3 to 6 at the invitation of King Hassan II, it was announced.

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At Least 3 Million Years

Man's Origins Much Older Than Thought, Fossils Hint

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, April 18 (NYT).—Fossil remains of early man discovered during the last two years in East Africa are causing an upheaval in the study of human evolution by suggesting that man's origins are more than twice as old as had been supposed.

The new evidence suggests that relatively intelligent humans originated at least 3 million years ago in the plains of Africa, living in complex societies and inventing stone tools. Hitherto, the earliest evidence of man was about 1.75 million years old.

The latest fossils also indicate that the early ancestors of modern man may not have been the only manlike creatures alive at that time. It now appears that early man coexisted with at least two and perhaps three or more other species of "near man" whose physical appearance may have been largely human but whose brains had remained apelike.

Until recently, these "near men," called australopithecus, were almost universally accepted as ancestors of modern man. Now, there is evidence that they were merely smaller-brained contemporaries who died out as their larger-brained cousins continued to evolve.

Kenya and Ethiopia

Some authorities also believe that for early man to have attained the level of advancement inferred from certain 3-million-year-old fossils and stone tools found during the last two years in Kenya and Ethiopia, the human lineage must have begun sometime between 4 and 6 million years ago.

These emerging views of man's evolution and the fossils upon which they are based are causing a major review of what was once considered a fairly straightforward interpretation of human origins.

The reassessment began in the spring of 1973 when Richard Leakey, a Kenyan scientist, announced the discovery of a 2.3-million-year-old form of man with a brain that was unexpectedly large for its age. It has come to be known from its catalog number in the expedition's records as "1470."

The discovery has led to the view that the human race did not evolve simply from an isolated, linear succession of steadily advancing hominids. Rather, it seems more likely that modern man represents but one surviving lineage from among several lines of primate or nearly human creatures.

It is now generally agreed that there were at least two types of australopithecus, a large "robust" form and a smaller "gracile" form. In addition, several of the most recently discovered hominid fossils, including some that have not yet been described in the scientific literature, seem not to belong to any of the known or hypothesized lineages and may represent still other near-man types.

When its discovery first was announced, the 1470 skull was an isolated exception to the accepted sequence of evolution. Since then, however, several additional finds by Mr. Leakey's expedition, which is based on the eastern shore of

Kenya's Lake Rudolf, have supported similar interpretations. Some of the finds have not yet been fully described but have been seen by a number of experts.

Because the brain size of the 1470 skull was about 800 cubic centimeters, far surpassing that of the australopithecus specimens, the vast majority of which lived before No. 1470, Mr. Leakey and other experts are suggesting that the smaller-brained hominids are less likely to have been the ancestors of modern humans than were creatures like 1470.

Because of its brain size and the relatively modern-looking shape of the skull, Mr. Leakey has called 1470 "homo," meaning he regards it as true man. But he has declined to say whether it should be considered a full-fledged "erectus" or a member of some more primitive species of homo such as "habilis."

Not Fully Accepted

Although "habilis," meaning handy or able, has never been fully accepted among anthropologists as a distinct species, it conformed to Dr. Louis Leakey's long-standing view that man arose as a distinct lineage very long ago and evolved independently of the australopithecus near men.

That view, long discounted by many other anthropologists, is now gaining support largely as a result of the findings of his son, Richard.

One of the more spectacular fossil discoveries in recent months has been that of a partial skeleton

Clara E. Sippell

NEW YORK, April 18 (NYT).—Clara E. Sippell, 59, a photographer for 35 years, who was well known for her portraits of famous persons, died Tuesday in Vermont. Her subjects included royalty, artists, writers, painters and sculptors. Among them were Edwin Markham, Sergei Rachmaninoff, John Sloan, Robert Frost, Dag Hammarskjöld and Patti LaBelle.

The Rev. Leeds Gulick
NEW YORK, April 18 (NYT).—The Rev. Leeds Gulick, 61, a missionary who had many years of service as an educator in Japan, died Monday after a long illness.

Correction

In the issue of April 14, the International Herald Tribune printed a dispatch on an Alexander Solzhenitsyn interview on TV which mistakenly reported that Jean Daniel "said Mr. Solzhenitsyn was not the martyr of the revolution, but the prophet of the counter-revolution."

Mr. Daniel, editor of the Nouvel Observateur and one of the interviewers on the program, was in fact quoting what a commentator on TPI-1 had said, in order to protest against this view.

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FUNNY MEETING—Some of the more than 400 clowns who are attending the day-long convention of Clowns of America in Denver, "the clown capital of the world."

A Way to Use Waste

Frenchman Makes Car Fuel From Cellulose

By Paul Treuthardt

CH. France, April 18 (AP).—A German-built sedan cruising the high corniche along French Riviera, unremarkable, was no outward sign, indication to the driver, that it was running on fuel made from straw.

It doesn't have to be straw, course," said inventor Henri Rothlisberger. "It could be wood chips, waste paper, corn—anything cellulose."

His car had been running for 15,000 miles on Mr. Rothlisberger's isopropyl alcohol. An er car had run more than 40 miles on the colorless, odorless, drinkable fuel tastes like moonshine and a few seconds' more proof, would be vodka."

Fuel From Waste

He has had inquiries from many countries, from China to Brazil, but wonders why he has not heard from the United States, where, for example, Maine is planning to turn millions of diseased trees into wood alcohol, which Mr. Rothlisberger says is old-fashioned compared to his fuel.

His fuel is alcohol too, but with a critical difference. Regular alcohol will explode under the compression of an engine before being ignited by the spark plug. Mr. Rothlisberger's achievement is to discover two catalysts which eliminate the problem.

Keen as he is in promoting his fuel to reduce dependence on imported petroleum, he stresses it could never replace the quantities used today and would only supplement gasoline, not diesel or other heavy fuels. He sees it as part of a wider objective.

dropping of crude oil prices. The French government has certified his product and given him permission to sell the patent abroad. Mr. Rothlisberger says that a European consortium hopes to go into volume production within 12 months, but he adds that he is not yet at liberty to name the group.

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"I have always hated waste. Millions of tons of farm waste and domestic garbage are wasted each year when they could be used most profitably," he said. "Metal and glass is recycled, paper and wood can go into my fuel, certain plastic bottles can be used to make one of the catalysts, and the rest is composted and sold as excellent fertilizer," he added.

Mr. Rothlisberger is now a consulting engineer with a diesel laboratory where he makes small quantities of his fuel for himself and his friends.

"Of course I pay taxes to the government on all I produce, including a special loading of 8 per cent because it is alcohol. But I'm still running my car for 75 centimes a liter when gasoline costs one franc 80 centimes (about 70 cents per U.S. gallon against \$1.60)."

French government experts say that it is hard to estimate what the fuel would cost in commercial quantities, given problems in estimating the cost of collecting farm and other waste. They have a rough scale which goes from Mr. Rothlisberger's own estimate upward to higher than regular gasoline.

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After Phnom Penh

Must the futile battle of Phnom Penh now be duplicated, at far greater cost in lives, in a fight to the finish in Saigon?

Nothing in human power can redeem the hundreds of deaths, the thousands of ruined lives, the tragic remnants of the last weeks' fighting around the Cambodian capital, long after any hope of altering the outcome had vanished. When to call a halt in battle is no mere tactical calculation; even hard-headed strategists unmoved by conventional considerations of human suffering and death have to see the merit in stopping short of total collapse. As North Vietnam's artillery and divisions press ever closer, that is the issue confronting the politicians of Saigon.

The military situation is "irretrievable," write two respected members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff who were dispatched to Saigon two weeks ago for an independent check of the doggedly sanguine official assessments. They found "an air of unreality pervading the highest level of the embassy," an American ambassador actively resisting "dangerously overdue evacuation" of U.S. citizens for fear of causing psychological injury to President Thieu and his dwindling forces.

The Ford administration continues to maneuver in its own air of unreality, flagellating the honor and standing of the United States because of the failure of its own policies. Dark warnings are issued to the Soviet Union and China for helping North Vietnam violate the 1973 Paris agreements by giving military support, while the President

chastises the American Congress for failing to honor the "commitment" of military support secretly made to South Vietnam by his predecessor.

Nothing that is said or done in Washington now will change the military disaster which has befallen President Thieu's government. But in Saigon itself there is a way to prevent repetition of the fate that so prolonged Phnom Penh's agonies.

North Vietnam is obviously acting in widespread violation of the military provisions of the 1973 truce, but President Thieu has just as clearly violated the political provisions of that accord—the procedures for establishing a coalition National Council to create a new political constitution for South Vietnam. Even now spokesmen for North Vietnam and its ally in the South, the Provisional Revolutionary Government, are insisting that their immediate goal is to implement these provisions and thereby avoid one final battle in the streets of Saigon.

President Thieu gambled that, through military successes, he could avoid the necessity for this political compromise, even after he had signed the cease-fire two years ago. With the evident failure of this cynical strategy, he long ago lost all claim to effective leadership. Only swift installation of a new regime in Saigon can stand any chance of negotiating coalition rule, ending the bloodshed and sparing Saigon a fate even more doleful than the one that descended upon Phnom Penh.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Overdue African Caller

If the United States is as anxious to improve relations with black Africa as Secretary of State Kissinger insists the next two days will offer the best possible opportunity to make a fresh start, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, one of two key figures in a new effort to achieve peaceful solutions for the remaining black-white problems in southern Africa, arrived in Washington Friday for an overdue White House visit.

When President Kaunda last visited the United States, in behalf of the Organization of African Unity and 54 governments that had just been represented at a nonaligned summit meeting in Zambia, he was unable to see President Nixon, then giving priority to campaigning for Republican candidates in the 1970 midterm elections. Mr. Nixon was also unable to arrange time for Gen. Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria, who came as chairman of the 43-nation OAU in 1973.

These snubs were only two of many factors that bedeviled American relations with black Africa in recent years. Most important was

the Nixon administration's decision, on recommendation of Henry Kissinger, to relax the traditional American opposition to perpetuation of white minority rule and exploitation in southern Africa—a decision based on the premise that whites were firmly entrenched in power everywhere in that area.

Last year's coup in Portugal exploded that premise by bringing moves for rapid passage of Mozambique and Angola to independence under black governments. The Portuguese watershed also led to historic contacts between Mr. Kaunda and South Africa's white Prime Minister, John Vorster, to explore possibilities for a peaceful resolution of the Rhodesian problem.

President Kaunda comes to Washington immediately after an OAU meeting in Tanzania that sanctioned his continuing effort with Mr. Vorster to achieve a Rhodesian settlement. President Ford and Secretary Kissinger ought to benefit enormously from a visit as important as this is overdue.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

'External Fascism' of U.S.

What is collapsing in the Far East is that American policy which has been called "external fascism." While remaining a liberal democracy at home, the United States applied methods totally opposed to democracy in its international relations: dictatorship, permanent repression, violence, terror, crushing by iron and fire. The tyranny of Lon Nol and Thieu probably won't be replaced by a democratic regime. But at least, there won't be any longer a tyranny exercised in the name of the "free world" and of human rights. An immense hypocrisy is thus ending in Southeast Asia, which has done the West more wrong than all Communist propaganda. This hypocrisy is also retreating in Europe as democracy progresses in Portugal and Greece, with Spain pending. The bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence next year could be celebrated with due dignity if Latin America in turn freed itself from external fascism: if the evocation of Jefferson and Washington were not blurred by the huge bloodstain of the Chilean regime.

For Europe, the lesson is clear: to refuse to have the "free world" resting on dictatorships, even anti-Communist ones: to accept only democratic regimes under the sign of democracy. This should from now on constitute the foremost rule of diplomacy.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Tragic Irony of Cambodia

The tragic irony of the situation is that neither side in the Vietnamese conflict has gained anything from the conflict they pro-

voked in Cambodia. The Americans did not gain the decisive advantage they expected from denying the North Vietnamese a safe sanctuary in Cambodia. Nor have the Viet Cong gained anything now from the victory of sympathetic forces in Cambodia which comes too late to be of any help. The outcome of the war in Vietnam is probably exactly the same as it would have been if the Cambodians had been allowed to maintain the precarious neutrality which Prince Sihanouk preserved until 1970. They have suffered in vain no matter from which political viewpoint they regard their situation.

—From the Times (London).

Failure of Energy Talks

It is a failure. There won't be any real negotiation between oil producers and oil consumers for a long time. Yet during his visit to Algeria, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing seemed to have obtained from President Boumedienne a few formal concessions in the presentation of the positions of the Third World. These have been not only judged insufficient by the industrial countries, but their representatives, in particular those of the European Community, have shown irritation at the going it alone of the French President. In the corridors, they went as far as speaking of a Paris-Algiers axis. It is a failure for everyone. For Mr. Giscard d'Estaing without any doubt but also for all those who nourished the illusion of an understanding founded on the well understood interests of all. But passion has prevailed over reason.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 19, 1900
PARIS—The numerous casualties occasioned of late by automobiles have given rise to much comment in the Paris press. There is now scarcely a paper which does not condemn the reckless driving now indulged in by too many drivers who have the audacity to call themselves "chauffeurs." The authorities will certainly have to take some action, and the sooner the better.

Fifty Years Ago

April 19, 1925
NEW YORK—The Washington Senators defeated the New York Yankees again yesterday by a score of 6 to 1, which puts the men of Miller Huggins almost in the cellar with a record of 1 and 3. There was some optimism in the Yankees' camp, however, when it was learned that their star slugger, Babe Ruth, had been successfully operated on for an abscess. The Babe is fine and hopes to be back soon. The Yankees need him.



Examining Saigon's Offer to Negotiate

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In a private conversation with Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the foreign minister of South Vietnam, Vuong Van Bac, stated recently that Saigon was prepared to negotiate a political and military settlement of the war with the North Vietnamese in Paris.

It is hard to imagine that the North Vietnamese, with troops almost within artillery range of Saigon, would agree to negotiate with President Thieu, whose departure would probably do more than anything else to avoid a bloody struggle for the South Vietnamese capital, but this statement at least opens up the bare possibility of a political settlement.

Washington's present effort to stabilize the situation by military means in South Vietnam is no more successful than its previous attempts to "destabilize" the political situation in Chile. The White House and the Congress are deeply divided on a military policy for ending the war, and the more they squabble about it, the more they assure either a total military collapse or a final battle in the streets of Saigon.

If we had done with our ally what we promised, I think this whole tragedy could have been eliminated.

In other words, if the United States had cheated on the spirit of the Paris "peace agreement" as much as the Soviet Union did, all would be well. But a day later, Kissinger felt obliged to correct this blunder and send a message to Moscow.

"Let no nation ever believe again," he told the American Society of Newspaper Editors here, "that it can tear up with impunity a solemn agreement signed with the United States. We must continue our policy of seeking to ease tensions, but we shall insist that the easing of tensions cannot occur selectively. We shall not forget who supplied the arms which North Vietnam used to make a mockery of its signature on the Paris accords."

This warning has been coming on for quite a while. In October of 1968, after the Soviet Union's invasion of Czechoslovakia, the

U.S.S.R. made clear that, in its view, the policy of détente assumed that the present balance of power depended on maintaining the military and political status quo.

At that time Pravda pronounced what came to be known as the Brezhnev doctrine, namely that the world socialist community had the right to intervene, by military means if necessary, whenever and wherever socialism was under attack, and that "anti-socialism" had no right to try to alter the political status quo.

Washington has been increasingly disturbed, however, by Moscow's efforts to help the Socialists and Communists to take power in Portugal, a member of the NATO alliance, for this amounts not only to a change in the status quo but to a claim that it can intervene in the politics of the West while it will not tolerate any Western interference in the east of Europe.

Accordingly, Kissinger is now, reluctantly, revising his own doc-

trine of "linkage"—namely, that Moscow cannot expect to take advantage of the "spirit of détente" in one field or one area and defy it in other fields and other areas.

"Nor can we overlook the melancholy fact," he told the editors here, "that not one of the signatories of the Paris accords (on Vietnam) has responded to our repeated requests that they at least point out North Vietnam's flagrant violations of these agreements. Such silence can only undermine any meaningful standards of international responsibility."

This, however, is only a lecture. What is needed now, and quickly, is a direct and specific demand by Washington in Moscow for a faithful execution of the Paris accords and the U.S.-Soviet statement of principles. At best, it might merely delay the surrender of Saigon and the departure of Gen. Thieu, but at least it would avoid one last ghastly slaughter in the streets of Saigon.

Existence—A Common Stake

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS—A curious phenomenon of American presidential campaigns began in 1960 when leading aspirants for the nomination started to concentrate attention on foreign policy, devoting much time to trips abroad, partly to learn what others think and partly to air their own views on overseas sounding boards.

Sargent Shriver, vice-presidential nominee on the disastrous McGovern ticket in 1972, is clearly making another run for office next year and has adjusted his sights upward. Obviously, he covets the No. 1 place on the Democratic slate, a position by no means yet sewed up by any contender and one formally eschewed by his brother-in-law, Sen. Edward Kennedy, thus logically giving Shriver some claim on the formidable Kennedy machine. But he has far to go before becoming a major contender.

Shriver is spinning about the world, including Russia, Israel and Italy on his itinerary, and planning a trip to China. And against Sen. Jackson and Gov. Wallace, today's front runners, he clearly hopes to use a less hard-nosed view of the Soviet Union, appealing to the détente rose among Americans disillusioned with confrontations.

During a recent conversation

after a speech-making trip in the Soviet Union, Shriver pointed out he had been there 15 times since July, 1972. To outline his views he handed me a position paper on which all his lectures were based. The key to his thesis may be summarized as follows:

"History calls us both [the two superpowers] to a destiny beyond détente, beyond peaceful coexistence, into a new era . . . of 'common existence.' . . . World-wide changes . . . have created a new situation, a new revolution owned by no particular ideology. . . . The largest problems which are causing the most difficulty cannot be fully or perfectly solved on a national basis alone."

"Worldwide trade and finance; the convertibility of money; the numbers of fish and sea products and the purity of the ocean waters; the protection of the earth's atmosphere—all of these and many other problems cannot be solved in Washington or Moscow, or by the two of us acting together."

His argument perseveres with a promise of continued vigor in the democratic world and a warning: "What we are witnessing is not the beginning of the West's decline, but its recovery. Inflation is receding . . . recession will be reversed, unemployment will go down; prices will moderate."

He assures the Russians that

this works for them as well since "peril and suspicion will increase if disintegration seems imminent on either side . . . The danger of nuclear war increases with relative weakness . . . rather than strength." Each of us has a positive stake in the survival and prosperity of the other."

He proposes that the superpowers join other nations in "an international agency for indicative economic planning," that Russia participate in OECD and GATT, which it has hitherto avoided; that it play a role in a new international monetary conference; why can't Moscow do that now, as it did in the 1944 Bretton Woods meeting?

On ecological matters, Shriver proposes: "Let us move in a common effort of many nations to reclaim the seas, to monitor regional and global pollution and inadvertent weather modification from all sources; to share information on the testing and dissemination of potentially dangerous new synthetics, to provide advance notice and discussion of experiments and activities which could have irreversible adverse effects, and to take other measures that fully recognize the extent of our dependence on a bounded and wounded earth."

He adds a plea for free exchanges of information in all domains with the valid argument: "Let us agree that impediments to the unfettered flow of opinion may be obstacles to the mutual search for practical solutions to many problems."

Shriver makes several fresh suggestions, some with a political spin-off. It is unlikely his ideas will be received enthusiastically by China, because of their understandable emphasis on Soviet-American affairs. But if he does breach that frontier, he will undoubtedly offer new topics aimed at peaking sensibilities.

Shriver's is a pleasant, sane and moderate voice. It has never before had a serious chance of being heard on foreign matters, either during his tour with the disastrous McGovern circus or when he was ambassador in France or tutor of the Kennedy Peace Corps. It is a voice that is likely to be heard increasingly during the next 15 months, and it is by no means that of a Teddy Kennedy front man.

Towards A Mideast Settlement

By Joseph Kraft

BEIRUT—Violence here in Lebanon and troubles in Egypt and Syria have lit up the whole Mideast scene. They demonstrated that unless there is progress toward peace, there will be retrogression toward chaos and war.

The requirement, accordingly, is sustained movement toward settlement between Israel and the Arab states. For the United States that means a policy which is steeper and more rounded with respect to both the Soviet Union and Israel.

The basic reality is that political, economic and social problems plague the Arab states bordering Israel. Here in Lebanon there is a built-in tension between the Moslem community, fortified by the presence of a huge contingent of armed Palestinian commandos, and a Christian community prone to emphasize the country's original Phoenician or non-Islamic character. The battles which erupted last week between right-wing nationalists of the Christian community and the Palestinians can occur and recur, so long as the Israeli issue remains hot.

In Syria, the ruling Ba'ath party is divided between an "im" faction, committed to national development under the present military leadership, and an "out" faction with ties to the original pan-Arab Ba'ath leadership. The out faction support in the Ba'ath regime in Iraq. In the absence of any settlement with Israel, they posed enough of a threat for the regime to order a wave of precautionary arrests.

Egypt, with a huge and rapidly growing population, a cotton crop which is hard to sell, and an immediate need to buy food and fertilizer, faces unmanageable economic problems. The designation of a new cabinet—headed by the tough former Minister of Interior Moustafa Salem—points toward a tighter squeeze on ordinary Egyptians. But already this year there have been serious riotous demonstrations in the steel and textile mills around Cairo.

Stable Regimes

Over the past few years an unusual group of leaders—notably Anwar Sadat in Egypt and Hafez al-Assad in Syria—have been able to build relatively stable regimes by holding themselves above these internal struggles. But the condition of being above the battle has been dependent on success in foreign policy. When progress in foreign policy lags, the leaders are increasingly dragged into internal politics and more and more pushed to desperate moves against Israel. So the only way to maintain stability in the area is to keep pushing toward settlement with Israel.

The United States has to play the central role in moving matters along. Only Washington, for one thing, can elicit the necessary concessions from Israel. While they may play Moscow off against Washington, moreover, none of the Arab leaders really want to cut a deal through Soviet auspices. But the United States can only play the appointed role in this area by recognizing two realities it has hitherto tended to ignore.

The first is that a small role, at least, has to be carved out for the Russians. The obvious vehicle is the Geneva conference. So instead of constantly asserting the dangers of Geneva, Washington needs to think hard about how to make Geneva work. That means, at the very least, developing a set of subcommittees which can provide a screen for secret negotiations, and framing an invitation which brings the Palestinians into the conference on condition they recognize the existence of Israel.

The second reality turns on dealing with Israel. What has to be achieved there is nothing less than a fundamental change in outlook toward the Arab world. That cannot be accomplished by a wave of the wand at the highest levels.

A long, slow nursing campaign engaging every point of contact between Americans and Israelis, including even a real American ambassador, is required. Sticks may have to be used, but also carrots, and tea and sympathy—size for years to come.

No one can guarantee, even if all these needs are met, that there will be peace in the Mideast. But at least there can be, on a sustained basis, enough forward motion to subordinate the internal Arab difficulties which threaten war as long as there is no peace.

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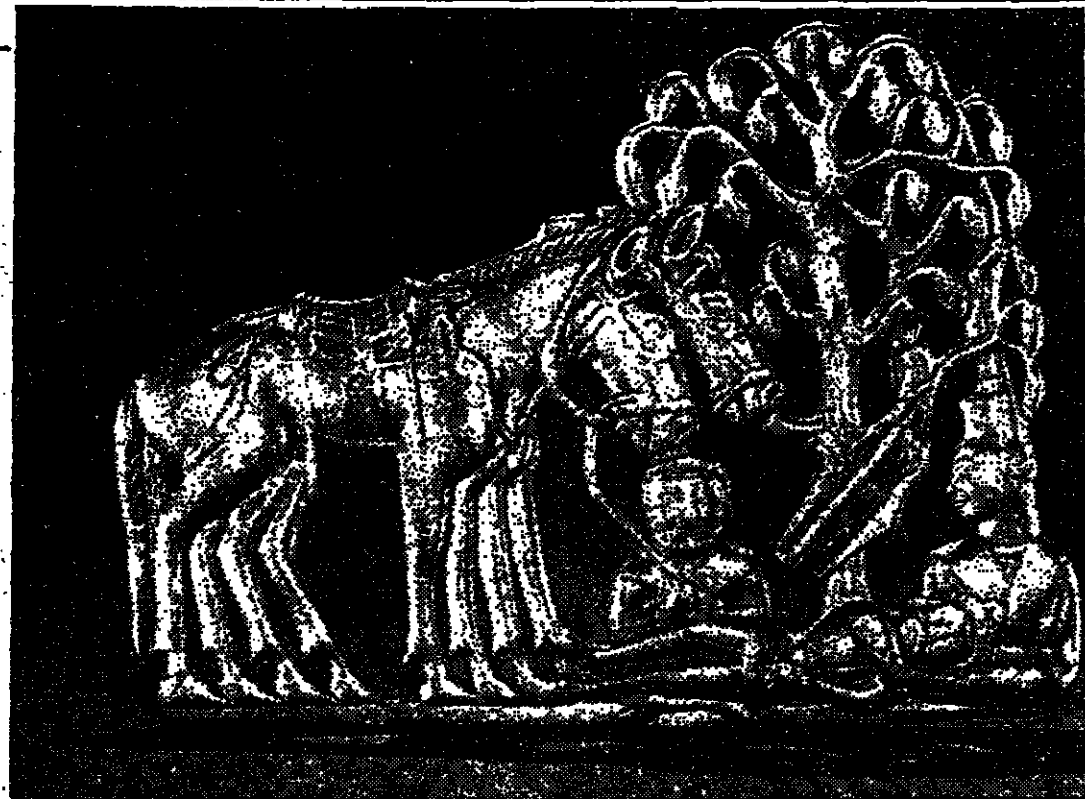
thian Gold View New York

By Emily Genauer

YORK.—At the Hermitage Museum in Lexington, Mass., a special permission, one down to the museum's depths to see its collection of gold. Infinite riches lie in the room. The impact is the riches, supplemented by the same from the museum in Kiev and loans from other museums in the United States. The Metropolitan Museum of Art has an exhibition called "The Lands of the Scythians." The impact is no longer but eye-opening. The mural maps tell who the Scythians were and where they flourished. Until now, little has been known about them except by specialists. One of the most striking is a gold plaque that covered a Scythian's head, and which was found in Mongolia, about 3000 B.C. The term, "Scythians," is used, applies to those who lived in the Near East about 1000 B.C.

mb Excavations

It is quoted at length in the exhibition catalogue, for it is most of what is now known about the Scythians, the early, nomadic people of the steppes of their way of life, their art, their rites of human sacrifice, their treasure of gold which, Herodotus wrote, "with most special and year by year offered sacrifices to the gods." Tomb excavations by Soviet archaeologists in the past quarter-century have found what was reported by the 5th century B.C. Herodotus as the Scythians' way of life. The objects, now at the Metropolitan Museum, are as beautiful and imaginative, as they are in the whole history of man. They were made by the Scythians, who lived in the steppes of the North Caucasus and died surrounded by their horses and chariots, as well as by their animals, soldiers, all killed for the occasion, to be a happier journey to the hereafter. The Scythians headed for the objects combine, in an extraordinary way, the vivid modeling of the human figure with highly stylized, abstracted animal forms. The Scythians had a role in their design. It is a Scythian again that



Gold plaque, 4th to 3d century B.C., from Siberian collection of Peter the Great, on view at Metropolitan Museum, New York, as part of Scythian gold show.

they engaged (didn't they?) took as slaves? traded with? Greek craftsmen. But the near-abstract animals (some, however, are very realistic) suggest that their own craftsmen also knew the bronze animals fashioned in Luristan as early as 1000 B.C. Clearly, the Scythians learned as they looked.

Small Objects

With the exception of a few pieces—a gold pectoral 12 inches in diameter and ornamented with about 50 tiny figures of animals and men; a gold stag of about the same size; a plaque of inlaid gold in the shape of a panther—the objects are all very small. How to arrange objects of such tiny scale in the series of galleries that the Metropolitan has set aside for them?

Stuart Silver, head of the Metropolitan's design department, hit on a logical plan that may possibly work. Mindful of the distracting effect of the absurd amount of wall reading material incorporated into the museum's recent examination of the impressionist movement, he has cut it down to a minimum here. He has left several long walls bare so visitors will in the first gallery, concentrate on maps, and, thereafter, look, not read. To add the looking, he has grouped the small objects in clear plastic cases that hang on walls or stand on pedestals. It is, in a way, a rather old-fashioned approach, except for the use of new and experimental lighting devices and the rounding of case edges

so the viewer is, in effect, invited to lean over them and linger. The result is both dramatic and intimate, a hard combination to achieve. I can imagine viewers lingering so long over tiny objects that there will be no seeing over their heads. In any case, Silver treats these first galleries as lessons. When he gets into the last lap of the show, he crowds things a bit, so the attention of visitors will not flag. It is a lively experiment in exhibition technique.

What comes out of the show—and never could in the crowded bank-vault-of-a-room at the Hermitage—is the extraordinary quality of individual pieces. In them, the ancient artists managed with ingenious and unflinching compositional assurance (and in the space, say, of a but- ton) to flatten and distort animals turning round on themselves without ever sacrificing a sense of volume and mass and vigor. Human figures less than an inch tall are invested with tremendous power and force and sometimes humor, as in the case of two men getting potted together, and another pair in which one man peers into the mouth of the other, apparently seeking the source of a tooth-ache.

'Insolence, Oppression'

What sort of people were the Scythians, people who roamed the steppes fighting and trading cattle for a living whose "insolence and oppression spread ruin on every side" (Herodotus again),

yet required and responded to objects of such beauty? More important, what do these objects tell us of art itself and the "civilizing" influence conventionally attributed to it?

To start, there is Metropolitan director Thomas Hoving's reminder in a brief catalogue introduction that maybe a 5th-century B.C. Greek scholar like Herodotus would look upon any people who did not speak the mother tongue as barbarians, and would judge any group of mankind without cities as beyond the pale.

Still, we do know their barbarous practices. The next question then is whether their practices were more barbarous than some of our own. In war, there are other questions. For instance, in view of the great treasures of primitive art, can we think of art as a civilizing agent, and what is civilization anyway? Art's function is neither to teach nor to soothe, but to intensify emotions, and the lack of a written language, as in the case of the Scythians, may have insured the need for oral tradition. Art, if it does anything at all, must heighten respect for the creativity of human beings, underscore their difference from animals. But this does not mean much if animals were counted more valuable (which they were to the Scythians) than men.

After exhibition at the Metropolitan (ending June 29), the Scythian gold will move to the Los Angeles County Museum, then to the Louvre.

Baryshnikov In Paris

By David Stevens

PARIS, April 18 (UPI).—Mikhail Baryshnikov, decidedly the hottest property in the dance world at the moment, made his debut at the Paris Opera last night, and one of his very few appearances in Western Europe to date. It was a bit like being served a tantalizing and spicy hors d'oeuvre and then being told the banquet is over.

The evening was somewhat understated. Baryshnikov himself is not long off crutches after an injury in Australia. Then, two days ago, Nelli Ponomareva, with whom he was to have danced excerpts from three Petipa ballets, injured herself in rehearsal. So last night, Baryshnikov's much awaited debut was confined to the pas de deux from "Don Quichotte," with Wilfride Pliet as his partner.

Brief as it was, it was still quite enough to confirm all the extravagant reports of his technique, reports that all but made him a legend before his defection from the Leningrad Kirov Ballet. The 27-year-old dancer, blond and compact and of brooding countenance, showed a style that was lean and unadorned with the customary circus trappings of this kind of ballet, even while tossing off some quite phenomenal technical feats. All was classical poise and restraint, and he seemed to need zero recovery time while passing from one murderous enchainement to another. Indeed, the most flamboyant touch of his 10 minutes or so on stage were his one-hand lifts of Pliet, for whom he was a most considerate partner.

Even the gala audience, notoriously the dearest kind of play against, was roused to enthusiasm. This only whets the public's appetite for a dancer who obviously has other things in mind. Like Nureyev and Panov, two dancers of similar background, his defection last June in Montreal was out of artistic frustration. He has since formed a fascinating partnership with Geleyn Kirkland, herself a defector from the New York City Ballet, and found at least a temporary base with the American Ballet Theater. He has danced Roland Petit's "Jeune Homme et la Mort" in New York and in interviews expressed his interest in Balanchine, Robbins, Béjart and modern dance. Clearly, there is much more to come.



Mikhail Baryshnikov
... 'Don Quichotte.'

Otherwise, the Paris company responded well to the quick program change. Pliet gave new testimony of her growing powers, not only in "Don Quichotte" but in the "La Bayadère" excerpt, although Jean-Pierre Franchetti somewhat overextended himself as her partner and the corps de ballet was a bit out of sync in this work. Act III of "Sleeping Beauty" was the showpiece finale, with Florence Clere giving a small-scale but finely shaped account of Aurora's role, admirably partnered by Cyril Atanasiou.

At the Théâtre de la Ville, the Bella Lewitzky Dance Company of Los Angeles has been giving solid value with a total of eight works in two one-hour programs adding up to a comprehensive account of one of the authentic voices of American modern dance. If classical ballet aspires to occupy space vertically and leave the ground behind, Bella Lewitzky and her technically splendid troupe accept gravity and, like the city they come from, occupy space horizontally.

Among the more striking moments of the two programs were Lewitzky's own 10-minute solo, "On the Brink of Time," which grew from and died back into a few sinuous hand movements and was danced with superb control; "Spaces Between," in which glass-fiber panels separate mirror movements without gimmickry; the ritual mysteries of "Cerulean" for three, and the playful "Game Plan," with its evocations of relay races and games of unlimited substitutions and sideline warmups.

Color, lighting, music (all unfamiliar to me), props, movement and message all blend into a cohesive whole, regardless of the dance or its mood. The troupe was enthusiastically received on its first appearance in France, and the capacity audiences were also a tribute to continuing quality of the theater's dance imports.

Nureyev Produces, Dances 'Sleeping Beauty' in London

By Oleg Kerenky

LONDON, April 18 (UPI).—To celebrate the 25th anniversary of the company's existence, London Festival Ballet has opened a four-week season at the London Coliseum with Rudolf Nureyev's sumptuous new production of "The Sleeping Beauty." Later in the season the Panovs will be introduced in a variety of roles, and Galina Panova is to dance Aurora in this production. But for the moment, attention is focused on the ubiquitous Nureyev, for whom this "Beauty" is a triumphal success as a variety of roles, and Galina Panova is to dance Aurora in this production. But for the moment, attention is focused on the ubiquitous Nureyev, for whom this "Beauty" is a triumphal success as a variety of roles, and Galina Panova is to dance Aurora in this production.

Helped by Nicholas Georgiadis, his designer, Nureyev has produced a succession of ravishing tableaux and has invented some highly dramatic visual effects. After the evil fairy Carabosse, presented for once as an attractive woman, has cast her spell, she lingers triumphantly on the stage, dominating all the good fairies. After Aurora pricks her finger, Carabosse actually mounts the royal throne until the Lilac Fairy's entry. The boat-ride for the prince is superb, with a silent boat that winds its way around the stage through a mass of complicated scenery. And the last act, with its bronze tone and bizarre uniforms, is a spectacular climax, marred only by the designer's penchant for hats decorated with almost inconceivable quantities of feathers, pom-poms and other fripperies.

The lighting effects did not always work last night, and in any case they seem to be over-complicated. There are constant changes of color and intensity during dances, which is somewhat distracting, and the attempt to make the candles sputter during Carabosse's first entrance looks more like an electrical fault. But these are minor matters which will soon be rectified.

What is more serious is that Nureyev's new choreography is also often over-complicated and does not always seem particularly well matched to the music. It is always difficult to get used to new steps to familiar music, particularly when the original choreography is so well remembered, but I doubt if audiences will ever really accept the long and difficult solo which Nureyev has given himself in the vision scene, to music which Sir Frederick Ashton used much more felicitously for an awakening pas de deux. Last night Nureyev seemed to

tire during this solo, as well he might after all his recent exertions as dancer and producer, but he speedily caught his second or third wind, dancing a number of equally difficult variations with precision, class and technical brilliance. In this version the prince does more actual dancing, and more difficult dancing, than the Aurora. When Nureyev is around this may be just as well, as there are not many ballerinas to equal him. Eva Evdokimova, an American dancer, has danced with him before and is known here as an attractive and technically competent exponent of other ballerina roles. She has not yet got into the skin of Aurora dancing it without much character or motion.

Carabosse also needed a stronger dramatic impact than was made by Alexandra Pkford. Terry Hayworth's elderly doubled-up master of ceremonies was a fine piece of original character mugging.

Festival Ballet can not yet equal the Royal Ballet in dancing strength, and the team of fairies at the christening looked awkward in what may be awkward choreography. Similarly, the very tall blond Danish dancer, Anders Lunders did prodigies of footwork and elevation in the last act divertissement, but could not make the steps look natural or assured. Paul de Masson and Dagmar Kessler were proficient blue birds, but again without exceptional sparkle or personality; to some extent their thunder was stolen by the original and amusing pussy-cat number danced by Noriko O'Hara and John Travis.

This is a very full version of the "Beauty," with some bits of music which I do not recall hearing before. The orchestra under Terence Kern coped admirably, with only a few telltale signs of lack of rehearsal time. These signs appeared also in the stage management and in some of the dancing; after all, the Canadian Ballet was occupying the Coliseum till last Saturday. Even so this "Beauty" is already a hugely successful theatrical evening; it will become even more so.

Royal Ballet Cancels

LONDON, April 18 (Reuters).—Britain's Royal Ballet, today cancelled its London season at the Coliseum Theatre in June because 16 stage hands rejected a pay deal which would have given each £240 for 15 hours work.

The Art Market Showing Signs of Recovery

By Souren Melikian

DON (UPI).—Gloom is lifting in London art market. In the past week or so, it has been available. Admittedly, it is not being spent easily.

Sales at Christie's—old paintings on April 11 and modern on Tuesday—revealed that have the money once and are willing to spend it. Moreover, there were from the Middle East. For

the first time, they seem to be buying well in fields which they are none too familiar. The turnover at the old master sale was \$20,800 and at the impressionist/modern auction, \$1,361,450. According to Christie's spokesman, only 20 per cent of these sums represent works that were bought in.

The old master sale was particularly revealing, for this category fared badly in the fall and winter sales. It is a traditionally sensitive area because in the higher price brackets generally there are fewer potential buyers

than for impressionist and 20th-century works.

Significant too was the part taken in the sale by private buyers. A Belgian collector paid for two highest prices: \$69,300 for a Canaletto view of the Rialto Bridge in Venice and \$68,350 for another Canaletto, showing the Rialto Bridge.

An Iranian dealer, established in London, who buys under the name of Faruk, made the best buy of the week when he acquired a still life by the 17th-century Dutch painter Peter Snyers. The picture shows fruit and wild flowers partly concealed in a classical pedestal—an unusual and highly original composition for the period. The color scheme with the dark-blue sky is no less striking. This superbly painted work was remarkably inexpensive at \$5,040. Flower paintings seldom attract the attention of art collectors—they are sought after by decorators or private persons buying for decorative purposes. Farouk, as it may sound, originally drew from the commercial value of such paintings. The Middle Eastern dealer, apparently not inhibited by prejudice, made a very good buy.

Four days later, the impressionist/modern sale confirmed the trends of the old master sale.

A charming, if unimportant, Renoir study in oil of a dog was knocked down at \$2,940 to El Zenny, a Beirut dealer. He also bought an extremely good still life by Henri Fantin-Latour, at one time exhibited (as a loan) at the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge, England. The price, \$8,840, was high for a good but small Art Deco painting.

Last, El Zenny bought a Delacroix watercolor of a Turkish horseman for \$18,800; again a high price but for a quality drawing. The bidding of London dealers was another eloquent sign of market recovery. An important still life—peonies in a vase—by Renoir, went to the Arthur Tooth Gallery for \$24,000. A high price for \$141,750—not so high as it seems—was paid by the Somerville-Simpson Gallery for a Degas pastel, done in 1885.

American dealers were bidding hard but buying carefully. Klaus Perls of New York bought a stone carving by Amedeo Modigliani done in 1911-1912. The highest price paid by the New York trade—and it was incredibly high—was the \$37,800 given by Stephen Hahn for a small Daumier watercolor and pen drawing. This is one of Daumier's masterpieces. In the long term, the price is probably justified.

Throughout the sale the mood of careful, calculated buying was obvious. Bad pieces did not sell. Nor did good but overrated works such as Monet's "Jardin à Vétheuil" (1881) which was still under its reserve at \$105,000.

wordy-wise tone of Hugh Wheeler's book and the outrageousness of the plot—a middle-aged actress attempting to rid herself of her married lover so that she can marry a former lover who is somewhat encumbered by a young and virgin wife. Stephen Sondheim's music is witty without schmalts and his lyrics are as clever as ever, although some of his rhymes grow predictable. The London production is hampered by the casting of the two central characters. Neither Jean Simmons as the actress nor Joe Alcock as the lawyer-lover she wants to marry convey that passion—a last, almost despairing flame of desire—essential to their roles. Mr. Alcock radiates an enviable calm bordering upon passivity, hardly the characteristic of a man with a wife young enough to be his daughter, whom he is willing to give up to recapture a love of his youth.

Miss Simmons, although looking pretty enough to attract many sacrificial males, is demure and even pallid, apart from those moments when she sings. Then, particularly in the song "Bring on the Clowns," her character acquires a depth and a life that is elsewhere lacking. The musical's sense of high style derives particularly from the performances of Hermione Gingold, as a grandmother passing on the hard-won wisdom of a high-class courtesan to her granddaughter, and of Marie Aiken as an aggrieved wife. Both are able to make not particularly funny lines sound wonderfully witty. Both have a cutting edge that adds sharpness and zest to the entertainment. There is a good performance, too, from David Kernan as Miss Simmons's vain, discarded lover.

To the Arts Theatre has transferred Robert Patrick's "Kennedy's Children" which I praised on its original production at the King's Head.

Two From Broadway for West End

By John Walker

DON (UPI).—At a time when London productions are dominated by Broadway it is refreshing that two American imports—"A Night Music" at the Adelphi and "The Children" at the Adelphi—should open here in the week with another quintessential American play, "The Children," transferring to the fringe.

In Barry's "Lenny," based on life and words of Lenny Bruce, a sad paradox: Mr. Bruce's words, once a liberating force, once a danger to society are now considered safe enough for their reception by a West End audience; and that his life is of it not because it produced success but because it caused such titillatory incidents as to a stripper and add to drugs.

London Theater

most comedians but as one person talking to others, a performer who relied more than most on improvisation and inspiration to carry him through.

The best analogy is with jazz musicians. There was that same feeling in Mr. Bruce's performance, of a man walking a tightrope over an abyss and unsure of where the rope might lead, carrying us not only the exhilaration of such moments, the high tension, nervous energy fix, as well as the despair of the times, late in Lenny Bruce's hectic career, when invention flagged and words failed him. It is Mr. Brill's performance that superbly sustains the play, convincing us not only that Lenny Bruce was a comic genius who suffered too much, but that several of his routines retain their satiric intensity, that they can provide a moment's liberation. His energy overcomes the play's lassitude and lack of shape, its ineffective courtroom scenes—and the uninspired and otherwise flaccid direction of Jonathan R. Yates. It is virtually a one-man show, although Mr. Brill gets some effective support from Carol Cleveland as Lenny Bruce's wife and from Harold Kasket and Kalman Glass as his sundry judicial persecutors.

At the Adelphi, Harold Prince's production of "A Little Night Music" is a musical of great style and some pretension. It may not appeal to those who like Ingmar Bergman's "Smiles of a Summer Night" on which it is based, for it conceals a soggy career by means of some astringent performance.

Boris Aronson's birdcage sets, that dominate the stage even for interior scenes, provide a romantic prettiness that the production gradually succumbs to, despite the

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 19-20, 1975

Page 9

With Further Gain Expected British Retail Prices Set a Record 21.2%

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP-DJ).—Retail price index was 21.2 percent in March from earlier, a record annual increase, the Department of Economic Affairs reported today. The first month that the increase has exceeded 20 percent. In January the retail price index was up 19.9 percent from December.

W. German Index Up
 WIESBADEN, West Germany, April 18 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's cost-of-living index for all private households was up 13.5 percent (1970 equals 100) in March, up 0.5 percent from February and up 5.9 percent from March 1974, the federal statistics office reported today.

Denmark Prices Rise
 COPENHAGEN, April 18 (AP-DJ).—Retail prices rose 0.5 percent in Denmark in March, the government's bureau of statistics announced today.

Italian Prices Reduced
 ROME, April 18 (AP-DJ).—The Italian Banks Association today cut the prime rate to 15 from 17.25 percent.

ish Bank Cuts Loan Rate, Prime Rate Lowered

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of England said today that its minimum lending rate was 10 percent from 12 percent.

Swiss Deny Talks
 ZURICH, April 18 (Reuters).—Switzerland is continuing technical discussions on aligning the Swiss franc with the seven-nation European joint currency "snake".

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Mr. Agnelli said that car markets in Italy, France and Britain continued to be "difficult." He said Fiat's production this year would be about 1.1 million cars, compared with capacity of 1.6 million.

Even when Western European car sales reach the levels of 1973, estimated to be about 9 million cars, growth from that point onward will be slow, with annual rises of 1 or 2 percent, the Fiat official said.

At a press conference to introduce the Fiat 131 Mirafiori in Britain, Mr. Agnelli said he thought those countries using domestic rather than foreign workers would be taking a greater share of the European market. He said it would be difficult for countries which have sent foreign workers home to recall them when the auto industry recovery gets going.

Mr. Agnelli indicated that he did not see any major technical breakthroughs in the industry but rather that cars would become "more rational" with innovations cutting fuel consumption by 10 percent on some existing models and up to 30 percent on new models.

The basic market is for cars with 800 to 1,500-cubic-centimeter engines capable of carrying four persons and baggage, he said, adding "some people may want more for their transport, but they don't really need it."

Fed Agrees to Make Public
 Information on Interest Rates
 By Austin Scott
 WASHINGTON, April 18 (WP).—The Federal Reserve Board has agreed to make public regularly the bank interest rate information that sparked an FBI investigation when it was leaked to a magazine and published in March.

In a letter dated April 14, the Fed agreed to terms of a compromise offered by Consumers Union, which sued the board in 1973 under the Freedom of Information Act, seeking the highest, lowest and most common rates for interest charged by the nation's banks for five different categories of consumer loans.

Consumer Reports, owned by Consumers Union, published some of the rates in its March issue, prompting Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns to ask the FBI to find out where the magazine got the information.

One result of the episode was that the person who leaked the information, board statistician Carl Mintz, resigned in exchange for a Justice Department agreement to stop the FBI investigation.

Unanswered Questions
 His resignation, as well as the board's April 14 acceptance of the compromise, leaves two fundamental questions unanswered: Does the board have the right to declare such information confidential even though much of it is obtainable by the public from many of the 250 banks that reported it to the board, and was the leaking of the information a crime?

Board spokesman Joe Coyne said the agreement "is the end of it as far as we are concerned. The Justice Department recommended that the information be confidential."

Asked to comment, Mr. Coyne said, "It isn't this particular information which is at stake, it is the entire system, because we collect data which is confidential. We assure banks that if they report to us on a voluntary basis, the individual data they supply will be kept confidential. We are able to get more information and more candid information, this way."

Peter Schuck, director of the Consumers Union office here, said the Freedom of Information Act makes it clear that assurances of confidentiality made by an agency are legally irrelevant.

Mr. Schuck said Consumers Union offered last month to drop the suit if the board would agree to begin publishing the interest rates May 1, after it has a chance to tell member banks it can no longer promise confidentiality for such information.

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In other money and banking developments disclosed yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the money supply continued to increase, banks became less cramped for reserves that they must hold and oil payment funds from petroleum exporting countries resumed flowing into government securities.

Only Second Rise
 New York bank loans to commercial and industrial companies in the week ended Wednesday rose \$48 million, only their second weekly increase as far as 1975. Since Jan. 1, business loans here have now decreased \$2.8 billion in sharp contrast to their \$2.92-billion expansion in the same period of 1974.

Chicago bank loans this week were up \$43 million. Loans there have declined \$321 million this year in contrast to the \$1.6-billion increase a year ago.

The money supply—currency plus demand deposits—rose \$500 million in the week ended April 9 to an average of \$288.1 billion, equalling the record total for money set March 12.

Over the latest statistical quarter, the money supply has increased at an annual rate of 5.5 percent, its most rapid rate of expansion since last July. In February, money was actually shrinking slightly.

Excess Reserves
 The New York Federal Reserve Bank estimated that commercial banks had \$150 million, on average, in excess reserves. Banks borrowed an average of only \$16 million a day from the Fed, the smallest volume of such loans in three years.

The Fed also reported that custody holdings of government securities for foreign accounts, mostly central banks, rose above \$40 billion for the first time. These custody holdings have now risen \$1.5 billion in the last two weeks, reversing a \$750 million decline over the preceding four weeks.

These changes in Federal Reserve Bank holdings of Treasury securities reflect largely a change in oil payments. In the past, many of these payments were made on the 15th of each month, but in March they were made late.

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Volume totaled 22.61 million shares, compared with 32.55 million shares yesterday, the third most active session on record. Analysts said profit-taking played a major part in the selling. They noted gains in the stock market dating back to early December.

However, they said selling was encouraged by continuing rise in short-term money market interest rates and in bond market yields.

Brokers also reported disappointment that First National City Bank did not cut its prime rate as some analysts had expected from the 7.25-percent level.

Texas Instruments fell 1 1/2 to 104 in active trading. The company reported sharply lower March quarter per-share net. Polaroid advanced 1 5/8 to 31 in active trading on top of a gain of 3 7/8 yesterday. The company reported that it had first-quarter net of 35 cents a share against 30 cents a year earlier.

Natamex climbed 4 to 47 1/2 after a gain of 1 1/2 yesterday. The company said yesterday that it had an indicated enormous oil producer in an offshore Indonesia well.

In other often-volatile issues, IBM fell 3 1/8 to 209 3/8. Control Data was up 1 1/4, and Burroughs 96 1/4, down 2. Monroe Auto Equipment sank 1 1/8 to 9 3/4. The company reported that third-quarter net fell to one cent a share from 3 cents a year earlier.

In the computer group, heavily traded Texas Instruments tumbled 7 1/2 to 104. Yesterday, it reported lower earnings. IBM fell 3 1/8 to 209 3/8. Burroughs 2 to 96 1/4. Digital Equipment 3 1/2 to 102 1/4, and Xerox 1 to 73 3/8.

The selling of computer issues followed some adverse comment in a published report, which related to a survey indicating that large corporations were trimming planned outlays for computers. IDS Realty Trust slid 5 7/8 to 5 3/8. Earlier in the week, it said that because of a higher loan loss reserve its fiscal year net would be reduced to break-even or a possible loss.

Among the issues down a point or more were Halliburton off 2 1/8 to 158 3/8, Eastman Kodak 1 5/8 to 101 7/8, Dow Chemical 1 5/8 to 80 7/8, Du Pont 2 to 123, U.S. Steel 1 to 61 7/8, and Textron 1 1/8 to 19 1/8.

Textron reported lower first-quarter earnings, and said the second quarter also may be lower. Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. The Amex index fell 0.39 to 83.41.

Most active issue was Midland Glass, which was unchanged at 5 3/8 on volume of 125,200 shares. Also active were Kaiser Industries closing at 8 7/8, up 1 3/8. Stryker at 45 1/4, down 5/8, and Sambo's Restaurants 17, up 1/2.

Coffee-Mat fell 3/4 to 4 1/2 and Flagstaff was unchanged at 4. Coffee-Mat and Flagstaff announced that their directors have approved in principle a combination of their companies.

In Chicago farm commodity futures traded within a relatively narrow range through most of the session and closed with losses in virtually all pits on the Board of Trade.

Declines in wheat, oats, corn and soybeans ranged from 2 1/2 to 8 cents a bushel. Soybean meal was down nearly 3 cents and soybean oil lost nearly 50 points, or 1.2 cent a pound.

As of Jan. 31, 1974, foreign and domestic offices of U.S. banks had roughly \$107.8 billion in foreign credits outstanding. By June 30, 1974, the total had climbed to \$127.8 billion. Some trimming followed, but by Dec. 31 the preliminary total was up to about \$129.2 billion.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.'s "World Financial Markets" noted in February that U.S. banks' loans to foreigners grew \$3.7 billion in 1974's last two months. More recently, loans to borrowers in Britain, seat of some of the most publicized loan loss fears, have kept up. Federal Reserve and preliminary Treasury statistics show U.S. banks had roughly \$52.2 billion in loans outstanding in Britain as of last Oct. 31. Preliminary totals of U.S. banks' domestic offices reflect a growth of their loans in Britain between Oct. 31 and Jan. 31 to \$1.1 billion from \$880 million.

Loans by U.S. banks' domestic offices were the main reason the institutions' loans outstanding in Britain had grown slightly to roughly \$52.6 billion by Dec. 31. While real estate loans have become the acknowledged nemesis of U.S. banks, there have been worries about foreign loans too.

But William McDonough, in charge of First National Bank of Chicago's international operations, does not look for big defaults overseas this year. Bankers Trust Co. senior vice-president for international banking Carlos Canal figures higher-than-usual losses in the private sector are possible, but that overall write-offs will not soar.

A. W. Chasler, president of BankAmerica Corp., says Bank of America's loan losses should not increase unusually this year—about \$3 million to \$4 million, or about the same amount he says they grew in 1974 from 1973's \$66-million worldwide loss total.

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Market Summary

April 18, 1975

Most Active—New York

Volume	High	Low	Last	Chg
Advances	24,100	24,100	24,100	0
Declines	24,100	24,100	24,100	0
Unchanged	24,100	24,100	24,100	0
Total	24,100	24,100	24,100	0
New Highs	24,100	24,100	24,100	0
New Lows	24,100	24,100	24,100	0

Most Active—American

Volume	High	Low	Last	Chg
Advances	24,100	24,100	24,100	0
Declines	24,100	24,100	24,100	0
Unchanged	24,100	24,100	24,100	0
Total	24,100	24,100	24,100	0
New Highs	24,100	24,100	24,100	0
New Lows	24,100	24,100	24,100	0

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	812.32	812.32	812.32	0
50 Ind	753.77	753.77	753.77	0
500 Ind	2254.24	2254.24	2254.24	0

Standard & Poor's

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
425 Ind	812.32	812.32	812.32	0
50 Ind	753.77	753.77	753.77	0
500 Ind	2254.24	2254.24	2254.24	0

NYSE Index

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	812.32	812.32	812.32	0
50 Ind	753.77	753.77	753.77	0
500 Ind	2254.24	2254.24	2254.24	0

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	High	Low	Close	Chg
April 17	304.72	304.72	304.72	0
April 18	304.72	304.72	304.72	0
April 19	304.72	304.72	304.72	0

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6 Frankfurt/M
8 München
20122 Milan
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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices April 18, 1975

High	Low	Last	Chg
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0

Montreal Stocks

April 18, 1975

High	Low	Last	Chg
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

High	Low	Last	Chg
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0

Amsterdam

April 18, 1975

High	Low	Last	Chg
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0

Brussels

April 18, 1975

High	Low	Last	Chg
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0

Frankfurt

April 18, 1975

High	Low	Last	Chg
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0

Zurich

April 18, 1975

High	Low	Last	Chg
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0

Paris

April 18, 1975

High	Low	Last	Chg
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0

London

April 18, 1975

High	Low	Last	Chg
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0

New York Stock Exchange Trading

April 18, 1975

High	Low	Last	Chg
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0

Currency Rates

April 18, 1975

High	Low	Last	Chg
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0

International Bonds Traded in Europe

April 18, 1975

High	Low	Last	Chg
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

April 18, 1975

High	Low	Last	Chg
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0

U.S. Commodity Prices

April 18, 1975

High	Low	Last	Chg
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0

Tokyo Exchange

April 18, 1975

High	Low	Last	Chg
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0

London Metal Markets

April 18, 1975

High	Low	Last	Chg
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0
2300 Abby Glen	310	310	0

Paris Commodity Markets

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

1972- Stocks and Div in \$							1973- Stocks and Div in \$							1974- Stocks and Div in \$							1975- Stocks and Div in \$												
			P/E	100s.	High	Low	Net chge				P/E	100s.	High	Low	Net chge				P/E	100s.	High	Low	Net chge				P/E	100s.	High	Low	Net chge		
32 1/2	114	Richtel Prod	16	5	3	3		83 1/2	34	Steelm Int	2	17	8	7 1/2	74 1/2	1e	4	3	Valley Mtl	8	5	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
32 1/2	114	Robertson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
32 1/2	114	Richardson	16	5	3	3		102 1/2	121	Stem Cn	44	4	14 1/2	14 1/2	174 1/2	1e	4	3	Valpar	32	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
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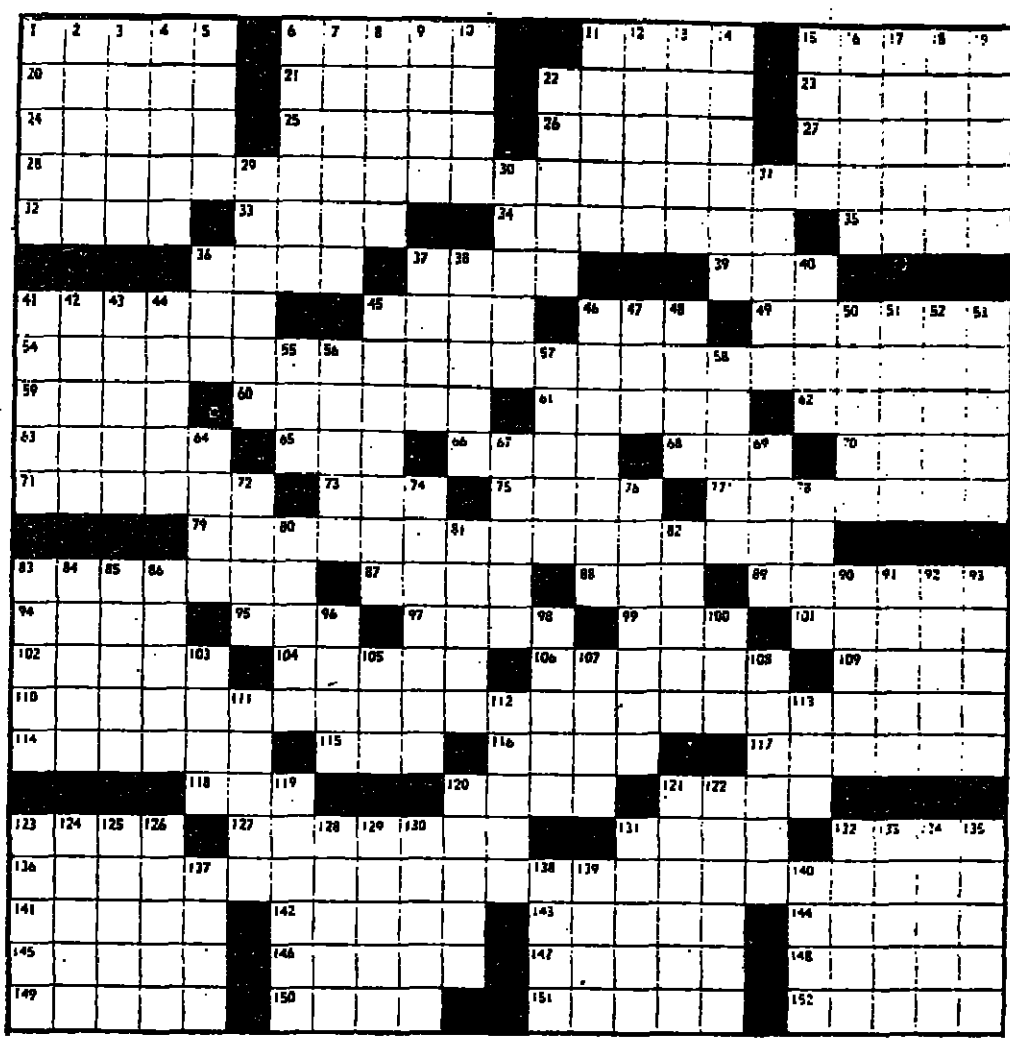
TIME PIECE—By Mary M. Murdoch

ACROSS

1 Threat clearance
21 Vampires
22 U.S. President
23 Moroccan port
24 Military vacation
25 Cuban general
26 Signature of a general
27 River to the Rhine
28 City on the Rhine
29 Senator Sam
30 Black's bright animal
31 Helarish
32 Helarish's greeting
33 This in Spain
34 Choose

DOWN

1 Revolutionist's cry
2 Pauley
3 German president
4 Callas
5 Machine gun
6 Necktie parts
7 Use a room
8 Freshener



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BOOKS

TOSCANINI
A Biography

By George R. Marek. Atheneum. 321 pp. Illustrated. \$12.95.

AGITATO

A Trek Through the Musical Jungle

By Jerome Robbins. Viking. 213 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Donal Henahan

THE INSIDER'S story is always the one we wait for, the one we want to hear. Like children, we suspect that big people are sitting behind closed doors conspiring to hide dark truths from us—and like children we are usually right. So one picks up these books with special anticipation, for George R. Marek and Jerome Robbins are certified insiders with respect to the Toscanini story, though Mr. Marek knew the conductor for only four years at the end of his life, and Mr. Robbins knew him not at all.

Mr. Marek's "Toscanini" is a full-scale biography effort yet in the genre (Puccini, Strauss, Mendelssohn and Beethoven were previous Marek subjects), but its primary value may lie in its account of Toscanini's final years. Mr. Marek observed them from close up as head of RCA Records, which captured so much documentary evidence of the Parmesan maestro's genius before his bitter end.

Over the years, Toscanini hagiographers have argued over exactly how and why Toscanini was engaged by the National Broadcasting Company in 1937, how and why the NBC Orchestra was created for his personal use, and how and why he resigned as its conductor after the famous interrupted broadcast on March 21, 1954, when Toscanini lost control of himself and of the orchestra during the playing of the "Tannhäuser" Overture. Mr. Marek says the incident took only 28 seconds and that if the men in the radio control booth had not panicked and put a Brahms symphony on the air, few listeners either in the studio or radio audiences would ever have known anything had gone wrong.

Mr. Marek has access to official RCA memos and letters concerning these events, and while he is plainly anxious to put the best light possible on the matter, he shows quite convincingly that Toscanini was forced to resign by David Sarnoff, the head of RCA, because that corporation had decided it no longer could afford to subsidize the aging maestro (he was 87 at the time) and his handpicked orchestra. Mr. Marek suggests that Toscanini's letter of resignation was written for him by someone at RCA and that he kept it for several weeks, unable to bring himself to sign it.

All this distasteful maneuvering, described in documentary detail, went on shortly before the interrupted broadcast, and it is Mr. Marek's conclusion that the strain accounted for much, if not all, of what took place. Good corporation spokesman that he is, of course, Mr. Marek presents David Sarnoff as a culture hero for his part in creating the orchestra that brought Toscanini

back to America in 1937. But the inside story of the resignation certainly takes a great deal of gloss off Mr. Sarnoff's total achievement. "The whole matter was handled with consummate stupidity," Mr. Marek sadly concludes.

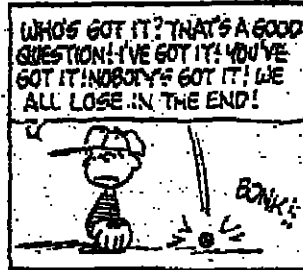
Otherwise, Mr. Marek gives us the Toscanini familiar from a dozen earlier biographies and does not displace Samuel Antek's "This Was Toscanini" as a musician's inside story. Again we read of the Italian rage ("Put blood! Impotent old men! You are not musicians but lackeys and sloppy ones!") that his orchestra learned to respect if not enjoy. We hear of the peasant humor, the outraged anti-Fascism, the nonstop philosophizing. Late in life the soprano Geraldine Farrar invited Toscanini to dinner and served him caviar, which moved him to complain to a friend, "I slept with that woman for seven years. Wouldn't you think she'd remember I hate fish?"

Jerome Robbins' "Agitato" picks up the tale of Toscanini's orchestra, which came to be called the Symphony of the Air, and follows the organization to its grave nine years later. Mr. Robbins, through some aberration that he only dimly understands, undertook to manage the orchestra and keep it alive. His story is so deeply inside the music business that it hurts, an ingrown toenail of a book that is nonetheless desperately funny. Everyone wanted the Symphony of the Air to live after Toscanini, it seemed; and everyone joined in the competition to shovel it under. Mr. Robbins' special scorn is reserved for the treble-chinned dilettante rich who would take up the orchestra's cause and absently drop it when a new opportunity came to pose as a patron of the arts.

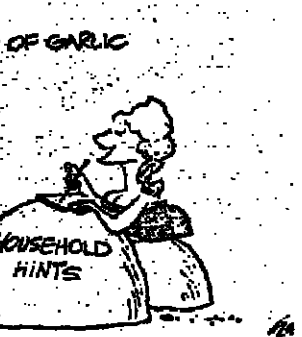
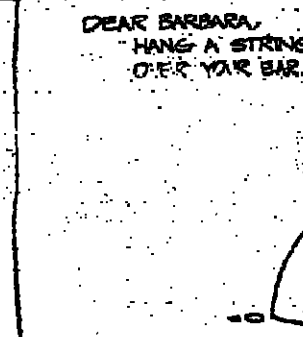
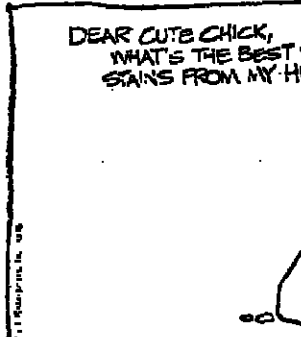
Mr. Robbins is merciless also in showing the underside of the great artists who helped the Symphony of the Air to its final rest. All is vanity, saith the preacher, but he never dipped into the music business in New York: there also are reptilian venom, uncontrollable greed and hilarious silliness as well as a self-love that Narcissus would have blushed to exhibit. Mr. Robbins' accounts of his dealings with Callas, Stokowski, Alfred Wallenstein, Bruno Walter, Fritz Reiner, Vladimir Horowitz, Sol Hurok and assorted music critics have that ring of authenticity that the lover of inside music stories waits for, usually in vain. And through it all, Mr. Robbins contends, he retained his love of music, which explains some of his book's appeal. The funniest people alive are cynics who have kept their ideals.

Donal Henahan is a music critic for The New York Times.

PEANUTS



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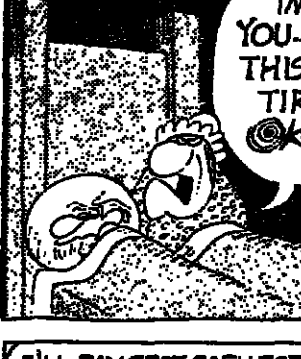
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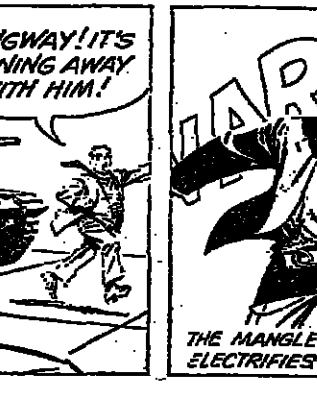
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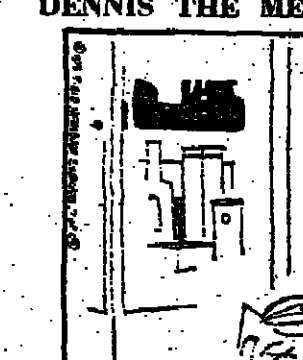
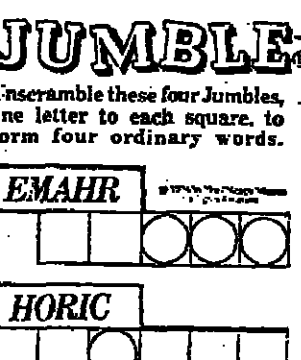
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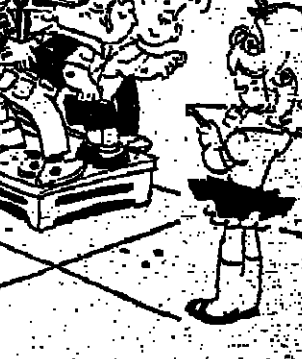
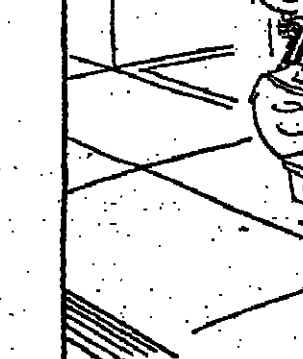
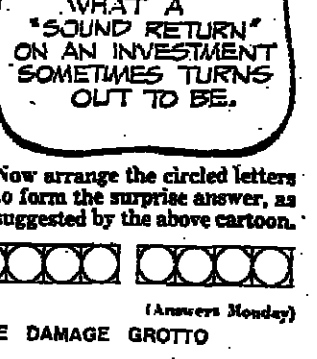
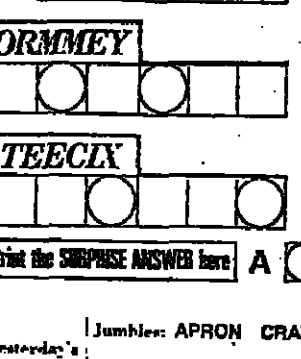
JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JARDINE FLEMING



Cubs' Power Beats Phillies Again, 10-9

ADELPHI, April 18 (UPI)—Rick Monday cracked a home run to break a 3-2 tie in the fifth inning and knock out five runs as the Cubs defeated the Phillies last night, 10-9.

Phillies brought the Cubs to 6-1—the best in the

pitcher Ken Prattling up the victory after re-starter Ray Burris in his Philie starter Wayne II took the loss.

Today's First Homer

so gained command in the run Monday hit his home-run first of the season.

Laos homered to open the game and the Cubs scored on runs off relievers Cy and Ron Schuler to take lead.

g their two-game series he jumped on the Phils for 19 runs and 27 hits.

his manager Danny Oats was not too concerned.

g are going to get better," said. However, he added, "little disappointed in the bullpen is not the job again. They can't get the one out we need."

McGraw Sideline

sa the Phils are hurt—Tug McGraw, who has been in the offense with the New York

Met. McGraw has been sidelined following surgery for a back problem and is expected to return to action at the end of the month.

"If we had McGraw right now, it would give us a boost because they (the rest of the team) have confidence in him."

Oats is worried about the ace of the staff, left-hander Steve Carlton. Carlton started Wednesday's game and gave up five runs in the first inning.

After the game, he complained of pain in his elbow.

"Steve will miss his next turn," Oats said. "He still can't straighten his arm fully and it's very serious to me, a very serious situation. We're talking about a man who pitches 300 innings a year."

Braves 2, Astros 1

At Atlanta, right-hander Carl Morton held Houston to one run in 10 innings and then ran home himself with the winning run on Mike Lum's single to give Atlanta a 2-1 victory.

Left-hander Dave Roberts went all the way for the Astros, evening his record at 1-1. Morton is 3-0.

Dodgers 5, Reds 4

At Los Angeles, Jimmy Wynn raced home from second base with the winning run with two out in the 11th inning when Willie Crawford's grounder went through the legs of first baseman

Dan Driessen to give Los Angeles a 5-4 victory over Cincinnati. The Dodgers swept the four-game series.

Mike Marshall, who pitched the final three innings, picked up the victory while Clay Carroll was the loser.

Expos 7, Pirates 4

At Pittsburgh, Mike Jorgensen's two-run double capped a five-run ninth inning that carried Montreal to a 7-4 victory over Pittsburgh. Left-hander Dave McNally picked up his second victory of the year.

The Expos, leading 2-1, chased left-hander Jerry Reuss in the ninth as Larry Parrish, who had scored the go-ahead run in the seventh, singled to start the rally.

Friday

Orioles Beat Bosox; May Hits 2

BOSTON, April 18 (UPI)—Lee May drove in seven runs with a pair of three-run homers and a sacrifice fly today to help lead the Baltimore Orioles to a 9-7 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

The Sox had three homers. May, acquired from Houston in the off-season, rallied the Orioles from a 6-2 deficit with three-run blasts in the fifth and seventh innings off right-hander Reggie Cleveland.

His fifth-inning homer followed a walk to Jim Northrup and a single by Tommy Davis, while the seventh-inning clout was preceded by singles by Ken Singleton and Northrup.

The right-handed swinging May was making his debut in Fenway Park. He hit both homers over his short leftfield wall. He also

gave the Orioles a first-inning run with a sacrifice fly that scored Northrup, who had doubled.

Two homers by Jim Rice, one with a man on, and a two-run triple by Juan Beniquez helped give the Red Sox a 6-2 advantage after five innings.

Fred Lynn homered for Boston in the seventh, but Northrup walked with the bases loaded in the eighth to get that run back for Baltimore.

Phil 6, Expos 3

At Montreal, Mike Anderson drove in four runs and Willie Montanez knocked in a pair with a double and homer today to pace Philadelphia to a 6-3 victory, spoiling Montreal's home opener.

Anderson drilled a two-run homer to tie the score 3-3 in the second inning, drove home another run with an infield out in the sixth and singled home the Phils' final run in the ninth.

Montanez, who doubled home the Phils' first run in the first inning, snapped the 3-3 tie with his first homer of the year in the sixth as the Phils tagged Steve Ramo with the loss in his first start of the year.

Following Montanez's homer, the Phils pushed across an insurance run in that inning on a single by Greg Luzinski, a double by Mike Schmidt, an intentional walk and Anderson's infield out.

The Expos' runs all came in the first inning off rookie starter and winner Tom Underwood, now 2-0. Underwood wild-pitched home the first run of the inning, rookie Gary Carter got the second across with a sacrifice fly and rookie Larry Parrish doubled home the third.

U.S. Team Loses 10th Game in Row In World Hockey

DUSSELDORF, Germany, April 18 (UPI)—Poland dealt the United States the final blow in the world ice hockey championships today with a 5-2 victory.

The Americans did not win a game in the tournament.

The Polish win, on top of their 5-3 first-round victory in Munich, meant that the U.S. team will be shifted from the A group of the championship into B group status unless, as is widely expected, the rules are changed to expand the group to eight teams.

The U.S. team, composed of the college players, proved no match for the "pros" and semipro of Europe, finishing with a 0-10 record.

"I will never come to the A group again with such a young team," U.S. coach Bob Johnson said.

"It has been a long, grueling three weeks," he said. "We came here to gain experience and to avoid finishing last. We achieved the one but not the other."

World Council Holds First Talks in Africa

NAIROBI, April 18 (Reuters)—The first meeting of the Council of the International Amateur Athletic Federation to be held in Africa opened here today under the chairmanship of the IAAF's British president, Lord Esher.

The council will meet here for two days. It has a long agenda of items to consider, including the setting of qualifying times and distances for next year's summer Olympic Games in Montreal.

Another issue which the council will consider is a proposal for the holding of world athletics championships every two years.



TENSION ON THE COURT—Warriors' Butch Beard lets off steam against Seattle's Tom Burleson as referee tries to keep them apart in NBA playoff game Thursday night.

NBA's Barry Paces Warriors To 2-1 Lead Over Seattle

SEATTLE, April 18 (UPI)—Golden State star Rick Barry was not disturbed at all by Seattle's home-court advantage in the National Basketball Association playoffs last night.

"Sure the fans are a factor," Barry said after the Warriors' 105-96 victory. "You know when you're playing well you're spoiling 14,000 people's evenings."

And Barry was playing well. His 13-for-21 field goal shooting and 33 points were instrumental in helping the Warriors to a 2-1 lead in the best-of-seven quarterfinal series.

The game was close throughout, with the teams never separated by more than eight points and only one or two baskets apart most of the way.

Warning to Teams

Feelings were so intense in the opening minutes that several faceoffs threatened to erupt into fights. Official Manny Sokol finally called a time out to warn coaches and players that the next player who put up his fists would be thrown out of the game.

The fight threats subsided but the game remained rough.

The Warriors, who played a strong defensive game, didn't

Galindez Fight Set

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Victor Galindez, the World Boxing Association light-heavyweight champion from Argentina, will meet Ron Elson of the United States in a 10-round fight prior to the Muhammad Ali-Ron Lytle heavyweight championship bout May 16 in Las Vegas.

Galindez will be fighting in the United States for the first time.

NHL Playoffs

Thursday's Games

Montreal 4, Vancouver 1 (Roberts, Galindez, Elson, Lytle, 2-1). Philadelphia 3, Toronto 1 (Dorsey, MacNeil, Flyers lead best-of-7 series, 2-0).

Chicago 3, Buffalo 4 (Muller, Bolten, Redmond, Elson, Lytle, 2-1). Pittsburgh 5, New York Islanders 4 (Gelly, D. Pronovost, Redfield, Apps, Macdonald, Drouin, 2-1). Washington 2, Westfield, Marshall, Penguins lead best-of-7 series, 2-1.

WHA Playoffs

Thursday's Games

Quebec 4, Phoenix 2 (Leclerc, G. Leclerc, G. Leclerc, 2-1). Quebec 4, Phoenix 2 (Leclerc, G. Leclerc, G. Leclerc, 2-1).

Islanders with a 6-4 victory, Bernie Parent has found the perfect way to help the Philadelphia Flyers win another Stanley Cup.

His formula is not only good, it's simple. Shutouts.

Parent made it two in a row last night when the Flyers whipped the Toronto Maple Leafs 3-0 and took a 3-0 lead in games in their National Hockey League quarterfinal playoff.

Last year, when Philadelphia became the first expansion team to win the Stanley Cup, Parent was selected as the Most Valuable Player in the playoffs.

Palmer Splits Lead in Golf In Spain Open

Joins South African With a 3-Under Par

MURCIA, Spain, April 18 (AP)—Arnold Palmer, the American veteran, and South Africa's John Fourie shared the lead in the standings of the 49th Spanish Open Golf Tournament after the third round today.

Palmer, 45, who has not won a major tournament since 1973 and who is playing in his first Spanish competition on the European circuit, carded 68-3 under par—and Fourie fashioned a 5-under-par 67.

Palmer's scores are 72-69-68 for a total of 210 and Fourie's are 71-72-67 for 210.

Third in the standings, one stroke behind, is Ireland's John O'Leary, who carded 73-1 over par.

O'Leary had moved up to first place in the standings in the second round when he shot 65-7 under par—setting a course record.

O'Leary's scores are 73-65-73 for 211.

Defending champion Jerry Heard of the United States is 14th in the standings after shooting 68 in the third round.

Britain's Tony Jacklin shot 74 for a total of 223, and because he did not make the tournament cutoff of he is out of the tournament.

Fifty out of 150 players who started the tournament will be in tomorrow's fourth and final round on the 6,775-yard La Manga course, 30 miles from Murcia. First place is worth \$9,000.

Pennacola Open

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 18 (UPI)—Andy North unleashed a barrage of birdies yesterday to take the first round lead in the Pensacola Open.

North, 25, leading a professional tournament for the first time in his three years on the circuit, posted a 7-under-par 64.

That was only one stroke better than Charles Coody, Bruce Crampton of Australia, Bert Greene and Mike Wynn as the relatively short Bayside Pensacola Country Club course played easy in sunny, almost windless weather.

North started on the back nine and birdied six holes, missed short putts at two others, and hipped out a long putt on the ninth.

He lost his momentum on the way home, bogeying his 12th hole and getting only two more birdies.

Most of the top names in golf are not playing in this \$125,000 tournament bracketed by last

week's Masters and next week's Tournament of Champions. And the few who are here didn't fare too well.

Gary Player of South Africa started off with a double bogey by chipping over the green twice on the first hole but wound up with a 1-under-par 70, Billy Casper, who shared the pretournament favorite's role with Player, was at even-par 71.

Dinah Shore Tourney

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., April 18 (AP)—Sandra Palmer, playing a consistent game despite cold bursts of wind, shot a 2-under-par 70 yesterday for the first-round lead in the \$200,000 Dinah Shore Winner's Circle Women's Golf Tournament.

One stroke back at 71 were Sandra Haynie, Betty Burdette, Canada's Jocelyn Bourassa and Kathy McMullen.

Perennial With NBA's Celtics

Ageless Havlicek Dismays Friend

By Leonard Shapiro

BOSTON, April 18 (UPI)—For 18 years, at Ohio State, with the Boston Celtics and now as an assistant coach with the Houston Rockets, Larry Siegfried has seen his friend John Havlicek make the same moves and passes, shots and rebounds that should guarantee him instant induction into the Basketball Hall of Fame.

Over that same span, while most athletes of their age have succumbed to the clutches of time here is Havlicek, now 35, his hair a little longer, his frenetic movements a bit more controlled, but his game as breathtaking as ever, floating down a basketball floor, contributing to the destruction of the young Rockets.

For Siegfried, now 36, it is an unsettling sight.

"I look out there and see John and I ask myself, 'How does this guy still do it?'" said Siegfried, who was only a year ahead of Havlicek at Ohio State and played on five world championship teams with him in Boston.

"Using His Head"

He's playing great. He's using his head more now rather than the brute speed he used to. John doesn't have to work as hard as before, but when he has to he does.

"John just hustles. He still



Arnold Palmer ... in Spain.

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Germany Win Show

GENEVA, April 18 (Reuters)—West Germany won the Grand Prix of Nations cup team jumping contest at the Geneva horse show last night in a closely fought battle with Britain. Belgium took third place.

But the Celtics go to him in the critical situation. Few people remember that it was Havlicek's bank shot with eight seconds left and two men clinging to his body that would have eliminated the Bucks in the sixth game of the 1974 world championship series, save for a miracle sky hook by Kareem Abdul-Jabbar at the buzzer that prolonged the Bucks' agony.

Havlicek averaged 37 points a game in the playoffs last year.

"Whole Bunch"

"I can still go 48 minutes if I have to," Havlicek said, "but on this team it hasn't been necessary. We have people who can come off the bench and play just as effectively. I don't feel like the whole burden is on me."

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Musial Still Keeps Focus on Runs Scored

By Charles Maher

ANGELES, April 18.—In the lobby of a Beverly Hills hotel, looking in his smoking a cigar and

was sitting here earlier," said, and John Wayne came had breakfast with him.

James Michener joined us writing a book on sports, now. So this has been a good morning.

title later, you suspected, Wayne or James Michener, you know what? I had sat today with Stan

maybe the somebody wonder what Musial is these

pretty busy with my end," he said. "I've still restaurant in St. Louis own the Hilton at the air there. It's a 220-room city. And I have the Hilton carwash and the Ivanhoe at Harbour in Florida."

Ivanhoe was losing off when Stan and his partner bought in some years ago. He turned it around in a few years, then bought the one in Clearwater, Fla. Stan let us use their car, he said. "They also the hotel at the St. Louis and they wanted to get of some of their smaller enterprises, so we took that over."

unning an organization like takes a lot of time. Promotion, advertising, food, sales, an interesting business, I it."

was nearly 35 years ago Musial, then a kid out of ra, Pa., went to St. Louis in the Cardinals. He still there, in the suburb of e. He has a swimming and he shoots golf to a 10 cap.

is still a vice-president of



Stan Musial

the Cardinals but the job doesn't take much of his time. "I ran the Cards in 1967," he said, "and we won the pennant and the World Series. But I found out a baseball general manager has a 14-hour day. Calls, letters and so on, and you have to stay around for night games. My partner died that year and, hell, I was trying to run the club and my business at the same time and I couldn't do both. So I gave up the general manager job. I loved baseball but I had to make a decision. My businesses were just more important to me."

Musial said he didn't understand waiver rules and a lot of other technical details, but he could get others to help him with that end of it. What got him was one of the general manager's other functions: working.

"I was fighting it," he said. "When I was a player, I never thought a gm. had anything to worry about. But here I was worrying about how the team was doing, about how attendance was, about all the prob-

lems of the players. There's really a lot to it."

Musial's last year as a player was 1968. He was almost 43 when he quit. But, even with a few mediocre seasons near the end, he finished with a career batting average of .331. He had more hits (3,589) than anybody except Ty Cobb, more doubles (725) than anybody except Tris Speaker and ranked fifth in runs batted in (1,951) and runs scored (1,949).

It was runs he came to town to talk about. Some time soon, probably about the second week of May, somebody will score the one-millionth run in major league history. Musial has been named chairman of the 1,000,000th Run Sweepstakes, a promotion sponsored jointly by baseball and the Tootsie Roll company.

Fans will guess which player will score the millionth run and on what date. The winner will get a million pennies. The player and his teammates will get commemorative watches and the sponsors will donate \$10,000 to the Association of Professional Ball Players of America, an organization that provides assistance to oldtime players who did not participate in the pension plan. Musial is on the association's board.

How will they know who scores the millionth run? Well, about May 1, they'll set up a control center in New York and start a countdown. The center will be connected by phone to press boxes in both leagues. When a run is scored the man on the phone in the press box will give the player's name and the time will be recorded by electronic equipment in New York.

"I was surprised when they called me about this thing," Musial said. "Hell, I thought the millionth run had already been scored. In fact, I thought I'd scored that many."

© Los Angeles Times.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE					AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Eastern Division					Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB		W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	6	1	.857	—	Boston	5	2	.714	—
St. Louis	4	3	.571	1 1/2	Detroit	3	2	.600	1
Pittsburgh	3	3	.500	2 1/2	Minneapolis	3	3	.500	1
Montreal	3	3	.500	2 1/2	Baltimore	2	3	.400	1 1/2
Philadelphia	3	3	.500	2 1/2	Cleveland	2	2	.500	1 1/2
New York	2	5	.286	4	New York	1	6	.143	4 1/2
Western Division					Western Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB		W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	6	4	.600	—	Kansas City	6	2	.750	—
Los Angeles	4	4	.500	1 1/2	Oakland	5	3	.625	1
San Diego	4	4	.500	1 1/2	California	4	4	.500	2
San Francisco	4	4	.500	1 1/2	Texas	4	4	.500	2
Cincinnati	3	3	.500	2 1/2	Houston	4	4	.500	2
Houston	3	3	.500	2 1/2	Chicago	3	7	.300	4
(Friday's game not included)					(Friday's game not included)				
Thursday's Game					Thursday's Game				
New York 14, St. Louis 7.					Texas 7, Chicago 3.				
Los Angeles 5, Cincinnati 4.									
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 6.									
Montreal 7, Pittsburgh 4.									
Atlanta 2, Houston 1.									

